The Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 6.--Third Year. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1887. No. 88

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$6 | Pants Made to Order | $6

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JOHNSON STREET.

Received To-Day,

A FINE LOT OF

$6 PANTS GOODS, $6

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HOTELS—VICTORIA.

THE AMERICAN HOTEL.

YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

Established 1869. Rates $1.00 to $1.50 per day.

July13 T. J. BURNES.

THE CLARENCE.

FRANK G. RICHARDS, Jr., Lessee,

Cor. Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C. Tourists' headquarters. New and elegant in all its appointments. Fully supplied with all conveniences of modern hotels. First-class in every respect. Prices moderate. sep3

THE OCCIDENTAL.

JOSEPH BAYLEY, Propr.

The Home from Home, cor. Wharf and Johnson streets, Victoria, B. C. Fronting on the wharves of the California, Puget Sound and Fraser steamers, Canadian Pacific and E. & N. railways. Largest and most convenient Hotel in the city. Everything new. Table well supplied. Bar and Billiard Room attached. Fire-proof building. Imported Edinburgh and Burton Ales always on draught. Rates—$1 to $1.50 per day, according to location of rooms. nov8 1y

THE GORDON HOTEL.

ROBERT McDERMOTT, Propr.

Johnson St., bet. Store and Wharf, where "Old Bob" will be found at his usual business of selling "Bad Whiskey," but good Cigars. He cordially invites old and new friends to give him a call.

HOTELS—VANCOUVER.

LELAND HOUSE,

VANCOUVER.

New and complete in all appointments.

feb21 1m MRS. HIRSHBURG, Proprietress.

THE BURRARD HOTEL,

HARTIN & BALFOUR, Prop's.

Corner Carroll and Cordova streets, Vancouver, B. C. The only first-class hotel in Vancouver.

DOUGALL HOUSE,

JOHN DOUGALL, Propr.

Cor. Cordova and Abbott sts., Vancouver, B. C. Finest Hotel in the city. It is a new building, containing every appliance for the protection, comfort and luxury, including fire escapes, of guests. European and American plan. Fire in all rooms. Sample room for travellers. The dining room is in charge of Mr. SCHLENK, who is unrivalled as a Caterer. dec21

THE GOLD HOUSE.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

The largest and best furnished hotel in the city. Sample and Bath Rooms and a large fire-proof safe for the comfort and convenience of guests.

The Cuisine is under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Gold, which is a guarantee that guests will receive every delicacy the market affords. Polite and attentive servants.

mar18 EMMA GOLD, Proprietress.

HOTELS—NEW WESTMINSTER.

HOLBROOK HOUSE.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished throughout. Conveniently situated, within easy distance of railway and steamboat landings. First-class in every respect. Rates $1 to $1.50 per day. JOHN BANKIN, Proprietor.

jan12 3m

HOTELS—KAMLOOPS.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

KAMLOOPS, B. C.

Is situate at the junction of North and South Thompson Rivers, and is one of the most delightful locations in the Province. First-class accommodation for tourists. Stage meets all East and West trains.

sept 19 J. T. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

HOTELS—WINNIPEG.

NEW DOUGLAS HOUSE,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Most conveniently situated for strangers visiting Winnipeg. Pleasant and cheerful rooms, giving a fine view of the chief thoroughfare of the city. Prices moderate for first-class accommodation. Free 'Bus. BENNETT & CO., Proprietors. sept27 1m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE (two story), with business stock of Hair and Fancy Goods. Immediate possession can be given, and furniture will be sold if required. Apply on premises to MADAME WILSON, Yates street, second house above Douglas street. ap22 2w

FOR SALE.—An Acre Lot, with commodious House containing ten rooms, also Stable and Outbuildings complete, situated on Blanshard and Burnside Road, about 20 minutes' walk from Post Office. Price $3,000. Also for sale, 200 acres splendid farming land at Matsqui. For particulars apply to HERSCHMAN & Co., Government street, Victoria, or to T. D. Lowney, Lulu Island. ap12 DAW

FOR SALE.—A gentle, well-bred Mare, suitable for a lady or family to drive in carriage or buggy. Also, Buggy and Harness complete. Will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at this office. apl

FOR SALE.—Farm of 150 acres; all fenced, good portion cleared and under cultivation. One of the best in British Columbia and close to the principal markets. Apply to J. J. Austin, Victoria. apr1 1m

HORSES FOR SALE.—A span of heavy hay draught horses and two driving horses, one a bay and the other a roan. Also one wagon and two carts, harness, etc. The horses are in prime condition, sound in every point and at present working. The wagon, cart and harness are also in good condition. Will be sold cheap. Apply to A. G. Ryan, Humboldt street. mar 29 1m

FOR SALE.—An established Hotel business with a paying trade centrally situated within a short distance of the Post Office. A good investment for a good man with CASH. Address, for particulars, "HOTEL," TIMES office.

FOR SALE.—An Express, Horse, Wagon, Harness, outfit complete, for sale at a bargain; cash or time. Apply to Hugh Calwell, Yates street, above Douglas. mar21 1m

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS for sale in one of the most thriving towns of British Columbia. Purchaser must put up at least $1500 cash. None but principals dealt with. Address A. B. C., TIMES office. apl1

Condensed Advertisements

Towards the this page, such as Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, For Sale, To Let, Personal, Lost and Found, and similar advertisements, when not exceeding five lines—forty words—three insertions for 50 cents, and one week (six times) for 75 cents; and if longer than one week, 25 cents additional to the foregoing, per week, will be charged.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS inserted at the following special rates: Cards occupying five or seven lines space, $5 per month. Each additional line, ten words, 50 cents per line per month.

Special arrangements made for advertisements not inserted every day.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Ladies requiring a Seamstress will do well by enquiring of Mrs. Evans, corner of Yates and Vancouver streets, after 6 p.m. ap18 6t

LOST.

LOST.—On the 14th inst., a lady's green leather card-case. A reward of $2 will be given to the person returning the same to Hibben & Co. ap 18 3t

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B. C. R.—Regular Communication the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisguard streets.

mar2 12m R. B. ESSOUF, Secretary.

ST. ANDREWS and CALEDONIAN Society meets in their hall, Broughton street, between Government and Broad streets, on the FIRST FRIDAY of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.

sep 1-ly WILLIAM SCOTT, Secretary.

AN ENTERTAINMENT IS GIVEN AT TEMperance Hall every Saturday evening. Good Temperance speakers and Musical Selections, Recitations, forming a good programme. The Blue Ribbon Band will be in attendance. All are cordially invited. Chair taken at 7:30 o'clock precisely. S. GRAY, President.

TEAS, WINES AND SPIRITS.

JOHN BOYD,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER in Teas, Wines and Spirits. Finest Scotch Whiskies, specially selected for their excellent qualities, are unsurpassed in the Province. P. O. 444 YATES STREET. febl4ly

BARRISTERS, &c., VANCOUVER.

E. C. GOULDING,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c.,

Of Manitoba. Late with Fred. McKenzie, Q. C., of Winnipeg. Hastings street, opposite Post Office. ap5

THOS C SORBY,

ARCHITECT,

CORDOVA STREET, - - VANCOUVER.

Terms 5 per cent on works exceeding $4,000; smaller works by arrangement. apr16-3mo

MARINE.

Capt. Christiansen returned from Barclay Sound yesterday. He went down on the American tug Tybee to navigate her into that harbor, where the Elsinore was taken in tow and brought to Port Townsend. The Elsinore was not water-logged, but had shipped considerable water, which was pumped out.

The British bark St. Lawrence, Joseph Mitchell master, having completed the loading of her cargo of lumber at the Hastings wharf, is moored in the harbor awaiting the arrival of a tug. The following are the particulars of her cargo: 651,468 feet of rough lumber, valued at $5,880.50; 38,629 feet of matched lumber, $750.50; 12,285 feet of pickets, $110.56; 1243 bundles of laths, $279.68. Total value $7,021.24. The bark's destination is Sydney, N. S. Wales.

Government Appointments.

The British Columbia government has made the following appointments:

George Jones Wallace, Esq., J. P., of Spallumcheen, to be a Notary Public for the Electoral District of Yale.

Charles Dubois Mason, Esq., of Spallumcheen, to be a Notary Public for the Province.

William F. Allen, Esq., to be Deputy Registrar of the County Court of Cariboo, holden at the 150-Mile House.

Alexander Shaw, Esq., of Nanaimo, to be a Justice of the Peace for Vancouver Island.

Thomas Clive Atkinson, Esq., P. M., to be a Justice of the Peace for the Electoral Districts of New Westminster and New Westminster City.

John Gallagher, J. P., of Big Bar; Jos. S. Place, of Dog Creek, and Alexander Ewen, of Chilcotin, Esqs., to be Justices of the Peace for the Electoral District of Lillooet.

Harry Oswald Wellburn, Esq., to be Returning Officer and Collector of Voters for the Electoral district of Cowichan, vice Henry Fry, Esq., J. P., resigned.

Ebenezer Vining Bodwell, Esq., of Vancouver, to be a Notary Public for the Province.

Edward E. Rand, Esq., of Vancouver, to be a Notary Public for the City of Vancouver.

Court of Assize.

Following are the dates appointed for the holding of the Spring Assizes:

Victoria, Monday, May 16th.
Nanaimo, Tuesday, June 7th.
New Westminster, Wednesday, May 4th.
Kamloops, Monday, June 6th.
Clinton, Monday, June 13th.

The Fall Assizes will be held at—
Richfield, Monday, September 12th.
Clinton, Wednesday, September 28th.
Kamloops, Monday, October 3d.
Lytton, Monday, October 10th.
New Westminster, Wednesday, Nov. 9th.
Victoria, Monday, November 28th.
Nanaimo, Tuesday, December 6th.

OUR NATIONAL FUTURE

Commercial Union and Imperial Federation Ably Discussed.

A Prominent Canadian who has Faith in his Country.

The following letter from the pen of Mr. James Young, of Galt, will well repay a perusal. Mr. Young for many years was a member of the Commons from South Waterloo and subsequently Treasurer of the province of Ontario. It will be within the recollection of many of our readers that Mr. Young was awarded the prize at the International Trade Convention held in Detroit in 1866 for the best essay on The Trade Relations between the United States and Canada, at which convention the late Hon. Joseph Howe of Nova Scotia so thoroughly captivated the Americans with his matchless eloquence and thorough familiarity with the commercial topics then agitating both countries.

As a Canadian to the "manner born," writes Mr. Young, who, notwithstanding the development of some grave political evils, retains faith in the future of Canada as a distinct part of North America, I exceedingly regret the present agitation of two questions—proceeding from opposite directions—a Zollverein or Customs Union with the United States, and Imperial Federation.

It is not quite twenty years since Confederation took place, and although some progress has been made, our most pressing political problem, from a national standpoint, continues to be the consolidation of the various provinces composing the Dominion. When opening parliament in 1867, Her Majesty's representative, Lord Monck, officially declared the newly-formed Union to be "the foundation of a new nationality." This language, put into His Excellency's mouth by his constitutional advisers, could bear no other legitimate meaning than that Canadian nationality was, and ought to be, the

ULTIMATE AIM OF BRITISH AMERICA.

I do not see how any patriotic citizen, at least without deep regret, can take any lower view of the true future destiny of Canada, and it appears to me that Imperial Federation, the outcome of super loyalism, or an American Zollverein, its reverse and opposite, are alike hostile to its successful accomplishment.

Our present and imperative duty is to make Confederation a success under the aegis of the British flag, and wild speculations as to our future necessarily have a disturbing and baleful effect. They encourage the idea that Confederation is a fragile bond, to be broken lightly by any province whose demands have been denied or whose pride has been piqued; whereas, the fact of Confederation is as solemn and binding as that of the United States, and no more can any province withdraw without the consent of the whole, that could the slave States in 1860 from the rest of the Republic. Under these circumstances those restless spirits who want a Zollverein, Imperial Federation or any other immediate radical change in our present relations with Great Britain, are, it appears to me, not only impending the consolidation of the Dominion, but encouraging ideas in regard to its stability which may lead to more serious consequences.

MY OBJECTIONS TO A ZOLLVEREIN,

however, lie far deeper than this. I may say that a "Customs union," as understood across the line, or "the complete Reciprocity" of the Butterworth bill, simply mean a Zollverein after the German model, and should not be confounded with Reciprocity as it existed under the treaty of 1854. That Reciprocity in all raw products, and even some branches of manufacturers, would benefit both countries immensely, no unprejudiced person acquainted with our international commerce can for a moment doubt. The people of Canada have always been ready to agree to this. But our neighbors have refused further Reciprocity ever since the expiry of the Elgin Treaty in 1866, when it was more or less openly avowed by Consul-General Potter, at the Detroit Commercial Convention, that the action of his government was influenced by our political position; in other words, it was clearly intimated that by exchanging the British Lion for the American Eagle we could have Reciprocity in the fullest sense of the term. This continues to be the secret of the commercial policy of our neighbors towards Canada, and I desire particularly to point out that a Zollverein, or Customs union, with free trade between the two countries and a Continental tariff against the world, including Great Britain, is only

AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE WITH A NEW FACE.

It may be presented in the pleasing guise of "complete Reciprocity," but every intelligent person must see that what is proposed is simply a Zollverein, which is not only irreconcilable with our continued connection with Great Britain, but a sort of half-way house on the road to annexation. Political union has followed commercial union in Germany, and he must be very blind who thinks it would be different on this Continent.

To discuss the commercial results of a Zollverein at length is foreign to my present purpose. That many advantages would flow to Canada therefrom is undoubted. But there is a bronze as well as a silver side to the shield. Certainly our rising manufactories would suffer under free competition with the older, larger and richer establishments of the United States, and the hopes entertained that the Maritime Provinces, with their stores of coal and iron, will, ere many years, become the New England of Canada, would be indefinitely postponed. Canadians who occasionally rush along the great through lines of American travel to New York, or Chicago, naturally come back with

VERY EXAGGERATED IDEAS OF OUR NEIGHBORS' PROSPERITY.

Let them go into the country districts of the various States; let them compare northern Maine and New Hampshire with our Maritime Provinces, or Michigan, Ohio, or any other State, with Ontario; let them contrast the Territories of the great Northwest, and it will be found that our general prosperity does not compare unfavorably with theirs. So far as Ontario is concerned, I know no part of the United States in which the masses of the people are healthier, wealthier, or happier, and the immense resources of the Dominion are yet but very partially developed.

But I shall not dwell further on the commercial aspect of the question, for no high-spirited people would change their nationality as they do a garment, or weigh their patriotism solely by the almighty dollar. My protest against a Zollverein is, that it is

UTTERLY ANTI-CANADIAN,

and subversive of the idea of an independent national future. Mayor Hewitt, of New York, at the recent Canadian Club dinner, described the proposition as one in which "the United States would make the tariff for Canada." This happy phrase hits off the proposed Commercial Union exactly, and how long, I ask, would Great Britain continue connected with Canada after the Frys and Ingalls and Blaines could fashion the Canadian tariff at their own sweet wills, or how long would we occupy a position of pitiful dependence on Washington legislation, alike harrassing and uncertain without finding annexation to be the only release from an intolerable position?

To discuss the details of such a policy is needless. The broad facts apply show what it means for Canada, and it is time the mist was cleared from our eyes and we looked the question straight in the face. It is time people realized that the chief difference between a Zollverein and annexation is, that one is a straight and the other a tortuous and troublous road to the same destination, and for my part if things ever came to such a pass with Canada, I would greatly prefer the former to the latter.

But I have much mistaken my fellow Canadians if they are not overwhelmingly opposed to entering upon either road, and equally as overwhelmingly resolved, that when the day does come—as come some day it must—when Canada shall sever from Great Britain, the true destiny of British America will be realized, as foreshadowed by Lord Monck, in the establishment of a great Canadian nationality on the northern part of this continent.

NON-INTERCOURSE.

Secretary Bayard Refuses to Talk--British Columbia's Coal Supply.

A Washington dispatch, of the 20th inst., is authority for the statement that Secretary Bayard declines either to confirm or deny the statement cabled from London to the effect that Salisbury has dispatched to the U. S. government on the subject of fisheries, offering to revert to the old condition of affairs without pecuniary indemnity. Bayard also declines to express any opinion with regard to the subject matter of the dispatch as cabled. The subject matter of the dispatch is not exactly news in diplomatic circles, the same proposition having emanated from a Canadian source some time ago. Well informed persons incline to the opinion that the offer referred to in the cablegram has been thus indirectly and unofficially made as a "feeler" to ascertain in advance of an actual tender how such a proposition would be received by the American people. As representatives of the United States on the commission that negotiated the treaty of Washington, and the Halifax commission which fixed the award made to England for the use of Canadian inshore fisheries, expressly denied that the privilege accorded to United States vessels of fishing in Canadian waters was more valuable than the concession made to Canadian fishermen of like privilege in waters of the United States and free entry of their fish, it is safe to assume that the Department of State never entertained the idea of renewing the treaty of Washington with the understanding that cash indemnity was again to be paid Great Britain for the right to enjoy inshore fisheries of Canada. Secretary Bayard to-day said that he was glad to note the increasing interest manifested on the subject. He felt that people outside of Massachusetts had never realized the importance or appreciated the gravity of the alternative left the administration, a declaration of non-intercourse if it failed to effect a peaceable adjustment of differences between the United States and Great Britain respecting the construction of the treaty rights of our fishermen. It is doubtful, he said, if the interests of San Francisco in maintaining her present source of coal supply from British Columbia, aside from the importance of the great Chicago business connections with Canada, and of the vast trade that ebbs and flows across 3000 miles of our boundary do not exceed the interest of Massachusetts in the results of the application of such an alternative as commercial non-intercourse. Negotiations with Great Britain on the subject are progressing and the secretary hopes that they will result in a harmonious and satisfactory understanding between that country and the United States.

News in Brief.

A gold brick swindle has been unearthed in New York.

Pennsylvania has finally passed the joint resolution proposing a woman suffrage constitutional amendment.

Search is being made in the ruins of the Del Monte Hotel, Monterey, for treasure. Already gold, diamonds and other valuables have been recovered.

The Lord Mayor, of Dublin, has called a meeting for the purpose of taking steps toward the erection of a national memorial to Gladstone.

Seven great gas wells are flowing in Muncie, Ind., and property has gone up to a fabulous price. Over a million dollars of real estate changed hands yesterday.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church concluded its session in Toronto. Mrs. Thornburn, of Ottawa was appointed on the nominating committee. The next annual meeting will be held in Guelph.

A St. Catharines dispatch of the 17th announces that Messrs. Lawrie & Son, the well-known flour merchants of that city, are in difficulties. A meeting of creditors is called, and it is hoped a settlement will soon be made.

The Interstate Commerce bill, having increased freight rates, the fifty or more iron furnaces on the Schuylkill Valley, Pa., are compelled to use ore mined in the State. Two thousand men are now at work, and wages have gone up from 70 cents to $1 and $1.25 per day.

The Montreal *Post*, of the 16th inst., returns to its attacks on Lansdowne for evictions on his estates in Ireland, denouncing him in the bitterest terms. Among other choice epithets he is termed "The monster in human shape who now defiles the office of Governor-General."

Canada's fishery fleet for this season will include the flagship Acadia, the Lansdowne, Canadienne, General Middleton, L. Howlette, J. E. Conrad, Terror, Lizzie Lindlay, Crimie and the converted Highland Light. The vessels will carry 130 men, thirty officers and sixteen guns.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Hon. Edward Blake on the Selection of Col. Ouimet

As Canada's First Commoner--Scathing Rebuke.

Writing of the leadership of the Liberals in the Commons, the Ottawa Evening *Journal* (Independent-Conservative) of the 14th inst., said that Mr. Blake's salay apropos of the nomination of Col. Ouimet as Speaker was a peculiarly happy one, and it was made with a vigor and spirit that showed Mr. Blake more on the war-path than ever. Whatever were his doubts immediately after the elections about the advisability of remaining in harness as the leader of the Liberal party, it was evident yesterdry afternoon that he was still in authority and was to remain so. After the nomination had been made and seconded Mr. Blake arose, amidst prolonged cheers from his followers, and spoke for about ten minutes. He appeared to be in splendid form, and was seen and heard to advantage by the crowded galleries. His voice was as clear as a bell, his utterances fluent, distinct, and voice perfectly modulated, and his words like edged tools. He intimated at the outset that it was not the intention of the opposition to oppose the selection of Col. Ouimet, who, he said, was all along a political kicker, who rently had not much claim on the Conservative party for the highest position in the gift of the House; that he was usually one who had "marched through mutiny to ministerial favor." Mr. Blake worded it very gently; he said Col. Ouimet had been "at times a disturbing element in the party hacks," and went on to hint frankly at a certain alleged mutiny of Quebec Conservatives some years ago hatched in room number 8, "convolutions of the figure 8." Mr. Blake said—and also to Lieut.-Col. Ouimet's participation in the Riel break of last session. Here was where Mr. Blake made his great point.

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE NOT SAUCE FOR THE GANDER.

"The chief Tory slogan and battle-cry against me," he said, "was on my vote condemning the government for the execution of Riel and my condemnation for the management of the Northwest." Twelve months ago, he said, he had declared the execution of Riel to be a severe blow to the administration of criminal justice in this country. He knew his stand would be unpopular. He asked only that it be allowed to be sincere. The Tory party refused to admit this. They declared him to be setting up the French above the English, the Catholic above the Protestant, to be an enemy of the principle of one law for all. He was insulted in the pulpit, in the press and on the platform. He was denounced as a Rielite, a conspirator against his country, a fool and a knave. It was claimed that nothing could excuse such a stand as he took. Well, at the time he had appealed to history for the true verdict upon his course; to a later generation for his vindication.

Who would have believed—who could believe—that a few months would find his accusers making the first move to clear him by endorsing the very votes he had cast? He went on to show how Lieut.-Col. Ouimet last session had voted with him in condemnation of the Government for hanging Riel, and voted also to condemn its Northwest administration. He pointed out how differently the Conservatives estimated his (Ouimet's) action from Blake's. "Highest honors for one," cried Mr. Blake, "execration and contempt for the other!" And with wicked emphasis Mr. Blake fired his congratulations at his "brother Rielite, co-conspirator and fellow-knave and fool," namely, Mr. Ouimet, upon the latter's advancement to the highest place in the House!"

The climax was a daisy and brought out several rounds of cheers from the Liberal benches. It was a plain case of first blood for the Grits. Sir John, throughout the speech, smiled affably at intervals. Beside him sat Sir Charles Tupper, looking as genial as a bull terrier with a grievance. His stony stare at Blake never varied from first to last of the latter's remarks, nor was it relieved by the move of a muscle. If there be not music in the air shortly between Sir Charles and Blake, then are appearances deceptive and weather prophets bigger frauds than ever.

THE SPEAKER.

Mr. Ouimet is six feet one in height, straight and strongly built, and weighing 200 pounds without being fleshy. Sir John and Sir Hector in conducting him to the chair looked like two tugs taking a steamship up stream. When the new Speaker reached the chair, he acknowledged briefly in English and French the honor done him, and on motion of Sir John the House adjourned. Mr. Blake sits just on the left of the Speaker's chair. As Mr. Ouimet left the chair he and Mr. Blake exchanged a smile which, bashful to start with, expanded into a broad grin at the rate of a mile a minute, and the House catching on, a roar of laughter went up and in this fashion the first sitting of the first session of the Sixth Parliament of Canada ended.

SESSIONAL AND OTHER NOTES.

Notice is given by Mr. Davin of a bill to establish full representative government in the Northwest.

Sir Richard Cartwright will ask what was the white population of Manitoba at the last census.

The report of the fisheries, public accounts, trade and navigation, customs and inland revenue, militia and Postmaster-General, have been presented.

A large deputation of cigar-makers waited upon Sir Charles Tupper, seeking for more protection. Sir Charles promised to consider their case.

Mr. Counsel, M. P. for Montreal East, declares publicly that he is not a supporter of the Government.

The Hon. Oliver Mowat, Premier of Ontario, is not in the best of health. He has been compelled to be absent from the Assembly frequently during the late session.

Mr. John White, ex-M. P. for East Hastings, who is now in the city, is likely to be appointed postmaster at Belleville.

It is probable the session will not be a prolonged one owing to the meagre public matters to be brought before the House.

In ministerial circles the impression appears to gain ground that the government will get out of the Queen's county difficulty of proposing to leave the matter with the courts. The effect of this will be, if carried out, to steal Mr. King's seat for one session.

The enormous expense that has been incurred by the government in putting the cumbrous and unnecessary Franchise Act in force is likely to prove a fruitful subject of discussion this session. The government have not yet fixed the salaries that are to be paid to revising barristers, clerks, bailiffs, etc., and no account has yet been given of the vast amounts paid for printing lists. It is likely all the facts in connection with the cost of the Franchise Act of 1885, will be forthcoming, as notices of motions have already been placed on the notice paper of intention to call for information.

After routine business on Thursday the debate on Mr. Curran's resolution condemning the Imperial government's Coercion bill was taken up. An amendment was moved by Mr. Neil, of North Bruce, to the effect that the House not being apprised of all the facts, was not competent to judge or pass an opinion on the subject. The debate was an animated one, and listened to by a crowded gallery and a full House. Col. O'Brien, of Muskoka, stated that should editor O'Brien visit Canada he would probably require more than police protection.

Mr. Blake is reported to be very angry over the publication of his last confidential letter to his supporters, and openly charges that there is a Judas in the camp. Another caucus is to be held when an effort will be made to ascertain who was guilty of the breach of confidence. Suspicion falls on one or two new members whom, it is believed showed the letter in a moment of thoughtlessness.

Treasurer Shehyn made his budget speech in the Assembly last evening. For the fiscal year ending June, 1887, he estimated a deficit of $1,732,966.15 instead of the surplus which he said his predecessor, Mr. Robertson, had promised. For next year ending 1888, Mr. Shehyn estimates that the total expenditure will be $4,220,756, which is more than the revenue, but the ordinary expenses will only reach $3,003,329.60, with receipts of $3,020,522.80, thus leaving an apparent surplus of $17,193.20.

TIMES' CABLEGRAMS.

Uneasiness in Financial Circles Over the Arrest of Schnaebel.

Reason Assigned for the Arrest --Opinions of the Press.

STOCKS DEPRESSED.

LONDON, April 22, 2:40 p. m.—The arrest by the Germans of Schnaebel has caused a depression in the London Stock market.

THE BOURSE AFFECTED.

PARIS, April 22.—Schnaebel's arrest is bodly interpreted in the stock market and rentes have fallen. The quotation of 3 per cent. for account at this hour is 79 francs and 85 centimes, a fall of 1 franc and 10 centimes from the closing price of last evening.

At 3:40 p. m. three per cent. rentes had fallen to 78 francs and 80 centimes.

At 4:30 there was an improved feeling on the Bourse. At close of business rentes advanced to 79 francs, 50 centimes.

THE REASON WHY.

PARIS, April 22.—Deroulde in an interview yesterday gave apathy and timidity which the government had shown in dealing with Germany as the reasons for his resignation of the presidency of the patriotic league.

THE CAUSE.

BERLIN, April 22.—It is announced that the arrest of Schnaebel was ordered by a judge who had been conducting inquiries into questionable practices in Alsace Lorraine.

THE CROWN PRINCE DOOMED.

BERLIN, April 19.—Cancer is thought to be the cause of the throat from which the Crown Prince suffers. His physicians privately betray this suspicion, though not officially announcing it.

SCHNAEBEL'S ARREST

Becoming a Serious Affair--Explanations to be Asked For.

PARIS, April 22.—The arrest of the French Commissary Schnaebel, of Pagny, Sur-Moselle, by the German police after he had been decoyed over the frontier, is regarded as a serious matter in official circles. Goblet, the Prime Minister, and Flourens, Foreign Minister, were in conference until midnight last night for the purpose of determining what action should be taken in the premises. They again met this morning to further consider the subject.

The *Paix* says the government has demanded an explanation of the arrest from Germany. The French newspapers generally regard the occurrence as a direct provocation on Germany's part, and exhort the people to be calm and not to play Prince Bismarck's game.

The government will not complain to Germany of the arrest of Schnaebel until full inquiries have been made into the case. *L'Intransient*, of which Henry Rochefort is editor, is the only paper that is rabid in its comments on the affair. Other papers are moderate in their reference to it. Latest dispatches confirm the statement that Schnaebel was arrested on French territory. M. Flourens will await the result of a minute inquiry on the spot before demand of reparation from Germany for the arrest.

James Bay Bridge.

The new bridge over James Bay, will be opened for traffic after to-day. It consists of seven spans, of eighty-six feet each, and two shore spans, of fifty feet each. The spans are laminated arches; the spandrells filled in with Howe trussing. The width is thirty-six feet, being a carriage way of twenty-four feet, and a foot way on either side of six feet. The estimated cost was $7,500. Some six or eight tenders were put in for amounts closely approximating that sum. The contract was awarded to Mr. Hugh McDonald, for $7,350. He sublet the building to Messrs. Woods & Donaldson, by whom it was completed in a thoroughly workmanlike manner. The design allows a safety factor of six; and the comparison with Point Ellice Bridge (which is generally allowed to be amply strong) is in its favor as 4 to 3. The guarantee of its stability would be in the fact that the engineer who furnished the plans was bridge engineer for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and designed the largest structures in the Selkirk Mountain division.

The Conference

Of the Methodist Church in this province will meet in this city on the 11th of May. The Rev. Dr. Williams, general superintendent of the affairs, is on his way to Victoria. He will visit several points in British Columbia, as well as the Northwest, ere he returns to Ontario.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

Montreal Again Inundated--Great Damage to Valuable Property.

The Fire Fiend--Total Prohibition for Canada--A Cyclone.

TOTAL PROHIBITION.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 22.—The Dominion Alliance here has decided that a bill shall be introduced in the Dominion parliament providing for total prohibition.

FLOODS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 22.—This city is again suffering from an inundation. An ice gorge above Victoria bridge has caused the flooding of St. Charles, St. Paul and all other low lying localities. Nun's Island is under water and the nuns had a narrow escape in their night clothes. Long pieces of ice crashed into houses and demolished a number of them. There is a great distress in the poor quarters of the city.

TWO GENEROUS CANADIANS.

MONTREAL, April 19.—Sir George Stephen, baronet, who joins Sir Donald Smith in donating one million or $500,000 each to found a royal Victoria hospital for the poor sick of Montreal, came to Montreal when young and poor from Scotland and engaged as a clerk in the dry goods business. He then opened out for himself and accumulated a fortune in the same line. He has been president of the bank of Montreal and is extensively engaged in manufacturing. Besides smaller road schemes he is also interested in the St. Paul & Manitoba, and the Canadian Pacific, being president of the latter company. Sir Donald was also an active promoter of the Canadian Pacific. He has long been connected with the Hudson bay company and was once its governor for Manitoba and the Northwest Territory.

A FORMIDABLE COMPETITOR.

CHICAGO, April 20.—The Chicago *Times* this morning reiterates the statement made by a prominent importer some days ago to the effect that if the Interstate Commerce Commission refuses to suspend the long and short haul clause for transcontinental lines, the Canadian Pacific will put on a steamboat line between Chicago and Point Arthur for the purpose of competing for all classes of Pacific coast freights. The tariff will be 40 to 50 per cent. lower than American roads.

TREATY WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

TOKIO, April 20.—The main points of the new commercial treaties between Japan and foreign powers have all been arranged. The difficulties that remain unadjusted concern chiefly France and England. With a view to facilitate the conclusion of the treaties with respect to Japan's demand for the abolition of Consular jurisdiction in treaty ports, it is proposed that foreigners who violate the local laws of Japan shall be brought to trial before only the highest Judge of the country.

THE FIRE FIEND.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The district bounded by Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets and Third and Lexington Avenue, the site of Old Bill's beer market and the place of so-called shelter to thousands of horses, was at an early hour this a. m. the scene of a conflagration, which the firemen fought for three hours. Nearly all the animals were recovered, though a number were burned; loss, about $15,000. Thirteen houses have been destroyed and 15 people are said to have been killed.

INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK.

NEW YORK, April 20.—A statement was filed to-day in the County Clerk's office showing that the Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company, by a two-thirds vote, had increased the capital stock $1,200,000, making a total capital of $81,200,000.

STRONG MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 22.—May wheat sold at 84⅝ on the strength of Paris dispatches and closing at 84½. Other markets closed firmer.

LONDON, 5:30 p. m., April 22.—The stock markets closed this p. m. rather firmer.

A CYCLONE.

CHICAGO, April 22.—A brief special from Nevada, Mo., says a terrific cyclone swept through a part of Vernon County last evening doing great damage to property and killing a number of people.

Queen Kapiolani.

A San Francisco dispatch states that whilst the steamer was coming into the harbor, the guns of the fort thundered out a royal salute of twenty-one guns. In passing Alcatraz the royal salute was repeated, and as the vessel swept down the bay and passed the British corvette Conquest, the British flag was dipped, portholes opened and another royal salute of twenty-one guns answered the thunders of Alcatraz. Queen Kapiolani appeared on deck in a black dress, plainly trimmed, with a dark serge overcoat, and a black velvet bonnet set off with mauve colored feather tips. Her eyes are black and her complexion is dark olive. Her face is of the distinct Hawaiian type. She is 52 years of age. In stature she is short and stout and has a pleasant countenance. The Princess Liliuokabain, who accompanies Her Majesty, is the King's sister and heiress apparent to the Hawaiian throne. The royal party has secured a suite of six apartments at the Palace Hotel. Her Majesty will visit her nephews at St. Matthew's college, San Mateo, Cal., where they are being educated, and on her return to this city will proceed East. Her trip being for health and a change of scene, she does not travel in state.

Nova Scotians!

LABRADOR HERRINGS, FINNAN HADDOCKS at NEUFELDER & ROSS

The many friends of Capt. J. B. Harrison will be pleased to learn that he is out again after four months' confinement to his residence through illness.

Sheriff Jarvis, of Toronto, died very suddenly on Sunday night last, of heart disease. He was 62 and had been Sheriff since 1859. The position is the richest gift at the disposal of the Ontario Government.

William Augustus Hardy, the artist, has died at Cannes, France, of heart disease.

The grand Lodge of Templars at London, Eng., has adopted the form of address adopted by the recent conference at Boston.

The government will contribute to the fund of the jubilee subscription, and there is many of the prominent capitalists

THE DAILY TIMES,

PUBLISHED EVERY LEGAL AFTERNOON.

By the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Lm'td.

At the Office of Publication, Yates Street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS:

Delivered by Carriers in any part of the city, by
Did week, for ..... 25 cts
If paid in advance, one year for $10 00
" " " Six months 5 50
" " " Three months 3 00
Mailed to end part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain, daily, per annum 10 00
Subscribers for the week will oblige by paying the collector promptly.

Advertising Rates:

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line, solid nonpareil. First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement in this classification inserted for less than 25.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business—published at the following rate per line space of solid nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisement: More than two days and not more than one week, 20 cents. More than one week and not more than one fortnight, 30 cents. More than one fortnight and not more than one month, 40 cents. No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2, and accepted only for every day insertion.

Notices inserted amongst City and Province items will be charged 25 cents per line for each insertion for less than one Week; for a period not exceeding two weeks, 75 cents per line, and for one month $1.25.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of specified period will be charged the same as if continued for full time.

Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on wood.

Advertising Rates for The Weekly Times:

THE WEEKLY TIMES enjoys the largest circulation in British Columbia, and is therefore an unrivaled advertising medium. These rates have been fixed the matter will cheerfully endorse this statement. A limited number of advertisements will be inserted at rates which can be ascertained on application at the office.

A special discount will be made to long term advertisers, on both daily and weekly editions.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain, as follows:

One year, postage paid $2 00
Six months, " 1 25
Subscription price strictly in advance.

When mailing money, letters should be registered to insure safety. Address,

THE TIMES P. & P. CO., L'TD.
Victoria, B. C.

J. C. McLAGAN, Manager.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Friday, April 22, 1887.

MUST BE FORTIFIED.

Mr. J. Gordon Brown, who for close upon forty years was the chief writer on the Toronto *Globe*, contributes an able and exhaustive article to the Toronto *Week* of the 14th inst., on the Colonial Conference in London. Reference is made by him to the coal fields of the various countries comprising the British Empire. Those of Nova Scotia, Vancouver and New South Wales, as well as those of Great Britain, place the nation in a position to meet the world in arms. They give her control of the seas, without which her mercantile prosperity would vanish before the forces of any strong rival. Concerning our own country Mr. Brown says that "Canada has less reason to fear attacks from hostile maritime powers than Australia. Although we have one near neighbor much more powerful than us, we do not fear her. We have faith in her respect for the independence of other nations, her sense of right, her Christianity. Against maritime attack on the Atlantic coast Canada is protected by the proximity of Britain, and the consequent promptitude with which cruisers could be sent to her aid on the outbreak of war. St. John, Halifax, and Charlottetown must, however, be protected by forts. Something has been done already, and more may be necessary. The ingenious torpedo must also be made ready for any eventuality. On the Pacific coast we have no towns likely to excite the cupidity of an enemy. The port of Esquimalt must be guarded; but it is the summer station and repairing place of the Imperial North Pacific fleet, and protection for it is as much a British as a Canadian question.

Most of the islands which own the lordship of Britain are already well protected, and their populations are so small that the Mother Country is not likely to call upon them for heavy contributions towards their defence, and with the larger colonies it will be well not to be too exacting. They are straining every nerve to open their territories for settlement, and will grudge money taken from the best means of making them strong in war, viz., increase of population and wealth. As the resources of Australia, Canada, and the Cape increase, it may be confidently anticipated that their contributions to the defence of the Empire will become more liberal. The argument of economy will always be a strong one in favor of Imperial union, and the stronger it is the better. Any necessary disbursement now will be cheerfully met, but it should be made as little burdensome as possible.

THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

The Hon. Edward Blake has consented to occupy the leadership of the Liberals, conditionally. At a caucus of the party, held in the Railway Committee room on the 14th, the morning of the opening of the session, the subject was discussed and a decision arrived at to the effect that whilst Mr. Blake would be the recognized leader, a great deal of the responsibility resting upon his shoulders would be assumed by others. The following were appointed as an advisory committee to support him in his work.

Hon. A. G. Jones, Nova Scotia; Hon. L. H. Davies, Prince Edward Island; Mr. Weldon, New Brunswick; Hon. Wilfred Laurier and Hon. Mr. Langelier, Quebec; Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. David Mills, Ontario, all of whom are of more than ordinary ability, forming a strong political team in themselves. It is the intention to divide the work and allow the younger members of the party an opportunity to develope their talents as legislators.

To an attached friend, a member of the Commons, Mr. Blake, a few days before the opening of the session, addressed the following letter:

My Dear Sir,—I am sorry that time and strength do not allow of my replying separately to the friends who have answered my secret letter of March 3rd. I am very grateful for the kindness of their words and have anxiously considered their views. I remain of the opinion, that, for personal reasons, my long-desired retirement is now not only justifiable from a personal, but also expedient from a party standpoint. These reasons I would here have summarised, but they are necessarily confidential, and it is better to avoid the possibility of the recurrence of the accident which, doubtless, led to my former letter being made public. I therefore ask you to allow me to reserve what I can for personal conference, and this I do the more freely because, having regard to the strong opinions expressed, I see no alternative save to yield as far as possible to the final determination of my friends. I am sorry that the qualification is very considerable. My health will not allow me either to prepare for or to discharge the work of the session as in former years, it has been suggested that the work should be largely done by a committee, I retaining a nominal lead. I believe this plan will be unsatisfactory as a makeshift, while as a permanency it would be intolerable. Yet it is the only possible alternative. I hope that on consideration you will agree that a new arrangement is preferable, but while I should be thankful for such a decision and while I feel doubly averse to a condition which must put the forbearance of my friends to still severer tests than before, I shall submit myself for the session to the general judgment which may be reached. It seems to be the view that the session should be vigorously opened. This requires previous preparation, and I earnestly hope you will be able to comply with my former request by reaching Ottawa early and be ready for immediate action on all points open for attack. I remain, sir, with regrets for the trouble I have unavoidably caused, yours faithfully,

Edward Blake.

SOCIETY'S SHORTCOMINGS.

As in almost everything else changes are taking place in the social circle code, but it is debateable whether these are for the best or otherwise. A few days since a prominent New England journal in a truely, sensible article discussed society's shortcomings and the subject of "guest-right." The *Week* of Toronto has taken up the subject and asserts that hospitality or what now represents that duty, is in these times put to such uses that the protest does not come a day too soon, nor is its lesson for one sinning community alone. The evil the journal in question complains of is a twofold one, touching, on the one hand, the motive the person has in view in inviting you to his house, and, on the other, the rights of him who in good faith accepts the proffered hospitality. On the first count, its indictment is against the man who dishonors "the covenant of salt" by asking you to his table in return for some expected service or favor, or from the equally degrading motive of ostentatious display and vanity. Here are its remarks on this point: "When people are invited from political influence; when hospitality is made a bribe in matters mercantile, pecuniary, or pertaining to social advancement; when the fashion reporter is given the *entree* of a house in recompense for advertising; when, in a word, hospitality is made an affair of barter, its dignity quickly disappears. The man who extends social favors to people from whom he wishes substantial returns, degrades his own hospitality, so that it ceases to be an honor; and he is left with nothing to offer his friends except the worthless imitation of a generous and noble institution." There is no need to dwell on these pointed words, or to make any local application of them, though they furnish a text for an extended homily on social usages, and on practices unhappily not unknown in Canada, from which men and women of good breeding and a high sense of honor shrink with disgust. The second indictment is directed against those who abuse the good name of hospitality, by forgetting that the code of a gentleman compels a man in receipt of social favors to be loyal to the friendship which these courtesies, rightly regarded, represent, and who is accepting them tacitly gives a pledge of fealty to the host who honors him, and who opens his house for his entertainment. How often one sees this rule disregarded and good breeding shocked by a failure on the part of some who mix in good society to comprehend what is implied in accepting courtesies of this kind, the experience of many will attest. On both sides, it is well to remember that there are obligations which, if society is not to lose its tone and become utterly *bourgeois*, press for rigid and inflexible enforcement; and the man, be he host or guest, who disregards them, not only violates the social code and dishonors friendship, but sullies the grand old name of gentleman.

WORDS OF WARNING.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Club of New York was held in the Club house, 12 East 29th street. A large number of prominent Canadians resident in New York were present. The president elect, Mr. Erastus Wiman, delivered an earnest and practical address, in which he referred to the necessity of stable trade relations and a settlement of the fisheries troubles. He characterized the Dominion's defence of her treaty rights as "the employment of vessels of war to watch the shipping of a friendly power;" to enforce the exactions of absolute regulations, and to defy privileges of American vessels to touch and trade which Canadian vessels enjoyed the world over, and nowhere with so much freedom and profit than in American waters." "But," he added, "there must certainly be some justification for this exhibition of armed interference with the peaceful pursuits of commerce, an exhibition that just now seems to have no parallel elsewhere in the wide world." He said if Canada's object was to get a money consideration she would be disappointed. If the object was the encouragement or enforcement of complete reciprocal trade relations between the two countries, it would be more likely to succeed. A half-way reciprocity is impossible, and he thought there was no alternative but a commercial union, and he pointed out the great advantages which the communication of such a policy would confer on the Dominion. He referred in terms of extreme apprehension to the possibility of a grave complication in the affairs of the two countries by the action of some officious officer in the gulf; some harsh proceeding against which even humanity will protest." He concluded by urging upon the parliament at Ottawa the necessity for wise and prudent legislation in this grave international crisis.

Toronto City Council will not spend a cent for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee till the people, by vote, approve of it. The sum of $10,000 is asked for.

It is stated that Lord Salisbury is anxious that the Queen should proceed from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey, on the occasion of the jubilee service, in full state, returning to the Palace by the Horse Guards and St. James' Park. The Queen, however, as usual, yearns to curtail the affair as much as possible. It may be hoped, however, that the Prime Minister's plan will be adopted, for, considering that the public will neither see nor hear anything whatever of the service, for which, nevertheless, they will have to pay, it is only fair that the procession should go by the route which will afford tens of thousands of people an opportunity of gazing upon it. The Queen is to give a state dinner at Buckingham in the evening, to which only the Royal Family and the royalties from abroad will be invited, and there is to be a grand display of fireworks in the Green Park, within view of the Palace windows.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottle 10c. Try it. *

No. 141.

A BYLAW

Respecting the Expenditure of the Municipal Revenue for the Year 1887.

[Passed 12th April, 1887.]

Whereas the Council hereinafter mentioned have caused an estimate to be prepared of the Municipal revenue for the year 1887, and of the expenditure required for the service of that year, a copy of which estimate is hereunto annexed.

And Whereas it is expedient to authorise by Bylaw the expenditure of the said revenue in accordance with the said estimate; Therefore—

Be It Enacted by the council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the said Council to appropriate and expend the municipal revenue of the said Corporation for the year 1887 for the several purposes and in the manner named or indicated in the estimate hereunto annexed or as nearly as circumstances permit.

2. All expenditure heretofore incurred by the said Council out of the municipal revenue for the said year is hereby confirmed.

CORPORATION OF VICTORIA.

Estimated Revenue and necessary Expenditure for the Year 1887.

REVENUE.

Water Rents		$90,000
Real Estate Tax		55,000
Trades Licenses		15,000
Wholesale and Retail Liquor		14,000
Road Tax		1,600
Fire Insurance Tax, 18 Companies		5,400
Police Court—Fines and Fees		2,750
Cemetery Fees		2,000
Council Fees		300
Weighing Machine Fees		200
Taxes outstanding		14,928
		$147,778

EXPENDITURE.

Interest and Sinking Fund on all Loans		$28,403
City Police—		
Magistrate's salary	$ 2,000	
Superintendent do.	1,500	
Sergeant do.	1,050	
5 Constables @$70 per mo.	4,200	
5 do. @60	3,000	
Clothing	900	
Keep of Prisoners, Gas, &c.	1,000	
Clerk of Court	480	
Contingencies	800	
		15,380
Charges, including salaries—Printing, Advertising, Gas, &c.		7,509
Water Works—		
Salaries and maintenance	6,000	
200 long Pipes ordered	6,600	
Cost of laying same	2,000	
		14,600
Surveying expenses		3,000
Street Lighting—		
Salaries, per month	$210	
Fuel, do.	218	
Cartons, September	42	
Oil, &c.	14	
Maintenance	50	
	$534	
For 12 months		7,608
Streets—		
Inspector's salary	$1,200	
Foreman do.	900	
Teamster do.	780	
Keep of horses	600	
Sprinkling 5 mos.	750	
		4,230
Sidewalk repairer's salary	$ 780	
Cemetery Keeper's do.	900	
do. Secretary do.	240	
Pound Keeper do	720	
Board of Health—		
Medical officer do.	720	
Sanitary do, do.	540	2,900
Park Keeper's do.		840
Fire Department—		
Salaries Chief	$ 700	
do. Assistant	300	
do. Foreman Hook and Ladder and Firemen	1,600	
Salaries 2 Stewards	1,140	
do. 1 Driver	720	
do. Keep of Horses	600	
New Hose and freight	1,145	
Maintenance	1,000	
New Hydrants	500	
Contingencies, Assistance at fires, &c. &c.	1,000	
Gas and fuel	600	
		11,714
General Interest		1,400
Commission on Collections		400
Donations Charities		250
Legal Expenses		250
Contracts in land	11,815	
Bank of B. N. A. overdraft	4,793	
Accounts unpaid	1,026	
		17,634
Contingencies		4,000
Drainage verification of Surveys and trial pits		1,000
Balance available for Sundry works		21,800
		$147,778

ap 16.

Pasture! Pasture!

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public that he has excellent pasturage to let at reasonable rates.

C. C. FOX,
ap13 North Dairy Farm.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

Closing Out Sale.

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

—COMMENCING—

SATURDAY, 2nd APRIL,

And continuing until the whole Stock is disposed of.

THE GOODS ARE RE-MARKED

At Prices to Ensure a Speedy Clearance.

WILLIAM DENNY.

☞ The Store for Lease. mar30

Spring Tweeds

—AND—

SUPERB TROUSERINGS

JUST RECEIVED.

A. GREGG & SON,

ARTIST TAILORS,

Yates Street, - - - Opposite Langley.

feb11

SPRING GOODS,

JUST ARRIVED.

☞ INSPECTION SOLICITED.

BAKER'S BON MARCHE,

mar21 D&W 6m Government Street.

NEW BINDERY

G. A. ROEDDE

ANNOUNCES THAT HE HAS STARTED A new Bindery and Blank Book Manufacturing establishment on the north side of Johnson street, between Broad and Douglas streets. He is a practical binder, having had a lengthened experience in the business in Europe and in America, and flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction as regards price and quality of work. For a number of years he occupied prominent positions in leading binderies in the east and in San Francisco. Fancy ornamental artificial flowers and other work done in short notice and in the highest style of art. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

G. A. ROEDDE.
Johnson St. bet. Broad and Douglas, north side.
Victoria April 14. 1m

DALBY'S
Eureka Livery & Sale STABLES,

Pandora Street, opp. Methodist Church.

Has on hand some of the

Best Buggy and Saddle Horses

For Hire or for sale, suitable for a lady or gentleman to ride or drive. Handsome Phaetons for sale or hire.

TELEPHONE CALL No. 30.
ap13 1m

A 'BUS

Will run between the ends of

James Bay Bridge,

Making the circuit of the bridge continuously

From 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. each day

During construction.

FARE:

Four Tickets for 10 Cents

to be had of the Drivers.

Victoria, February 24th, 1887. feb 24

FRESH
Baltimore Oysters,

BY EXPRESS, EVERY THREE DAYS, AT

R. Beauchamp's,

YATES STREET.

Finnan Haddies Have Arrived.

jan 10

NOTICE.

B. C. DIRECTORY.

ALL BUSINESS FIRMS MAKING CHANGES in their establishments, or other persons of new arrival, wishing to have their names inserted in the New Directory, free of charge, will please forward alterations or names to the publishers office Broad street.

E. MALLANDAINE,
R. T. WILLIAMS.
Victoria, March 11, 1887. mar11

FOR SALE.

MATHERS' LIQUEUR WHISKEY,

$10 per Dozen Cash

—ALSO,—

Invoice of Gents' Hosiery.
Ladies' Gloves of all sorts.
Cardigan Jackets.
Lawn Tennis Shirts.

Apply to

A. FERGUSON, Agent

DANIELL & CO., Government St.

Over Baker's Boot Store.
mar16 12m

Valuable Farm for Sale.

ONE of the best farms in Cowichan District comprising 150 acres of excellent land about 120 acres on the Flats and under cultivation which produces enormous crops of grain and roots. A great number of cattle, horses, hogs, poultry, etc., and all necessary farm implements including self-binder, mowers, etc. The owner also keeps a store and does a very good general business on the place. For further particulars and terms apply to the owner, Eureka Farm, Cowichan, B. C., or to Messrs. Fell & Co., Victoria. aug20 D&W

TOWN OF FARWELL,

Lots for Sale.

ALLSOP & MASON.

Lulu Island.

Farms of 40 acres each at $20 per acre.

TEARMS $7.00 per acre, cash balance on interest at 6 per cent.

See Hand Bills, about it. They have also large lists of property in all parts of the province.

HAND BROS, Victoria, B. C.
feb 14-D&W tf

A CARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, J. C. SMITH, SON OF the late John Smith, desires to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that he has recovered health sufficiently to enable him to resume his occupation of chimney sweeping and carpet beating, etc. Orders left at Doughty's Grocery store, corner Fort and Blanchard street, or at my residence, Collinson street, will receive prompt attention.

J. C. SMITH.
apr 12-1m

Samuel May & Co.,

TORONTO

Manufacturers of

Billiard & Pool Tables,

With Steel and Monarch Cushions.

Importers of and Dealers in all kinds of

BILLIARD MATERIAL

Ten Pin Alley Balls Pins, &c.

Always in stock the B. C. Agency.

H. O. & R. WALKER.
Spencer's Arcade, Victoria.

COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN

Monumental Work,

WHITE BRONZE MONUMENTS

Drawings and testimonials may be seen at the Office of the Agents for Victoria.

H. O. & R. WALKER,
nov20 D&W 6m Spencer's Arcade

THE OLD RELIABLE JOHN BULL BITTERS.

UNEQUALLED.

A. B. GRAY & CO.,
VICTORIA.
Sole Agents for British Columbia
nov26 D&W

GENERAL

PASSENGER AGENCY.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES,

To or from Great Britain or the Continent,

Berths secured in advance by Telegraph.

HALL & GOEPEL.

GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.

A. A. Aaronson,

PAWNBROKER.

Money advanced to any amount on Diamonds, Watches, Trinkets, Trunks and Contents, or on any Approved Security.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing purchased. Parties waited on at their residences. INDIAN CURIOS in rare and endless variety. Note the address—Johnson Street between Broad and Government. ed4

Kings Head Beer Hall,

JOHNSON STREET

THE old favorably well known House has been splendidly renovated and ranks now amongst the finest fitted up Houses in the town. Wm. White late of the Fountain Saloon, will be happy to see all his old friends and acquaintances, and the aim of the establishment shall be, as in the past, to make the above resort in every respect as comfortable for their guests as possible.

DOERING AND WHITE.
BEER A SPECIALTY. FIVE CENTS A GLASS. jan15

S. S. HYAMS,

OPTICIAN, 207 Fort Street, between Broad and Douglas, Victoria, B. C.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye Glasses always on hand and carefully adjusted to sight; twenty-five years' experience in fitting glasses. Satisfaction guaranteed. ☞ OPTICAL GOODS EVERY DESCRIPTION. de29 12m

Regent Sample Room,

Corner Douglas & Johnson St.

ROSS J. FERGUSON,
PROPRIETOR
mar31

Notices.

WARNING!

All persons are hereby informed that James' Bay Bridge Will be closed until further notice.

Persons passing the Barricade at either end will do so at their own risk, and are liable to be prosecuted.

By order,
P. LEECH,
Victoria, February 24th, 1887. City Surveyor.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between M. E. DeCandia and F. H. Curry, doing business as Grocers under the firm name of De Candia and Curry, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, F. H. Curry retiring from said firm. The business will in future be carried on by M. E. De Candia, who will collect all debts and pay all liabilities of the said firm.

M. E. DeCANDIA.
F. H. CURRY.

Witness—D. Lundray.
Victoria, April 12, 1887. ap13 10t.

Notice.

MR. GUSTAV LEISER HAS BEEN Admitted as a partner in the business of A. Dry Goods Merchant, now carried on by Moses Lenz upon Government Street and the concern will henceforth be known as "LENZ & LEISER."

Victoria, Dec. 1, 1886. MOSES LENZ.
GUSTAV LEISER.

Witness, THEODORE DAVIE.

TO THE ELECTORS OF

Cowichan District.

Gentlemen:

Yielding to the request of many friends who have urged me to come forward as a candidate for the vacancy now existing in this district, I consent to do so. My views are known to most of you, who have resided any length of time in the district.

As being opposed to the reckless policy of the present and late governments—a policy which if persisted in will soon land the province in complete bankruptcy.

I am opposed to the large civil service list, a list which is constantly growing under the spoils system of the present government.

I am opposed to monopolies of all kinds, believing laws should be enacted for the many and not for the favored few.

I am opposed to increasing the Cabinet to five members, as it will entail a large additional expense on the country. For many months the work has been discharged by two ministers.

I am also opposed to the system adopted by the government for borrowing large sums of money. I am in favor of submitting the matter to the people for their verdict.

I shall form as liberal an expenditure of public money, on public works and improvements as the finances of the country warrant. I will insist on all public works being executed by contract, and that the expenditure shall be kept within our income.

There are many other matters which might be mentioned, but I expect to be able more fully to discuss them with the electors at meetings to be held, due notice of which will be given hereafter.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours truly,
JOHN H. EVANS.

Somenos, April 15, 1887. ap18

Gareshe, Green & Co.

BANKERS

GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN GOLD, SILVER and U. S. currency. Interest paid on the same on time deposits.

Gold Dust and U. S. Currency

Purchased at highest market rates.

Sight Drafts and Telegraph Transfers

San Francisco, New York and Canada.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON,

Available in all parts of Europe, England, Ireland and Scotland.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued on the principal Cities of the United States, Canada and Europe.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

At Cheapside.

JUST ARRIVED.

Fancy Dinner and Tea Sets, Very Cheap.
Fancy Chamber Sets, at very Low Prices
Lamps, Stoves, and General

Household Furniture,

New and Secondhand, Cutlery, &c.

Gardening and Carpenter's Tools always in stock. Settlers' and Miners' Outfits a specialty.

GEO. POWELL & CO.,
Cheapside, DeCosmos' Block, Government St.
Victoria March 12 1887. 3m D&W

BUTTER.

200 Kegs Choice Brockville and Morrisburg

BUTTER,

For sale by

THOS. EARLE.
jan9

John Meston

CARRIAGE MAKER,

BLACKSMITH, Etc.

Government street, between Johnson and Pandora Streets,

VICTORIA, B. C. 1y

W. E. CHAMBERLAIN & T. A. ROBINSON

PACIFIC Business College,

320 POST ST. SAN FRANCISCO

LIFE SCHOLARSHIPS $75

No Vacations

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.

☞ Ladies admitted into all departments.
☞ Send for circulars.

MEXICAN MANNERS.

CHARACTERISTIC GESTURES AND GALLANTRIES OF THE PEOPLE.

Peculiar Method of Shrugging the Shoulders—How Wealth is Indicated—A Sign of Greeting—Hand Shaking—A Farewell—Clapping the Hands.

The Mexicans are adepts at expressing themselves by means of signs and gestures, and many of them exhibit a courtly grace and profound gallantry which, if amusing to a foreigner, is also worthy of admiration. A lady who has traveled in all parts of the republic and made a study of these national peculiarities recently described them to your correspondent, and many of her observations were very interesting. She said:

"When any one falls down it is customary to call out: 'Come here and I'll pick you up,' or to express the same sentiment by a gesture. The hand is held up vertically, palm outward, about level with the face. The fingers are then beat down rapidly and in the direction of the person addressed, the motion being directly the reverse of beckoning. Tossing the chin upward does not imply annoyance, as in most countries, or simply no, as in many European countries. It is simply an equivalent in Mexico for 'What do you want?' or 'I don't understand.' Foreigners who try to rid themselves of the importunities of beggars by this signal, naturally increase their trials rather than bring them to a speedy termination.

The Mexican of refinement has a very peculiar method of shrugging his shoulders. He raises his shoulders slightly, stretches his arms down at his sides, hands open and palms out, places his head a trifle on one side, uplifts his eyebrows and pulls his mouth down at the corners. These elaborate motions signify doubt, uncertainty, a difference of opinion or 'I told you so.' This is the fashionable manner of expressing triumph on being proved correct in regard to a prophecy or an argument.

INDICATIONS OF WEALTH.

"Instead of tapping the pocket to indicate money or its influence, the Mexican holds up his thumb and forefinger, curved as if encircling a coin. The token or threat of corporal punishment is a slight, lateral, horizontal movement of the hand, similar to the turn it takes in the act of beating eggs with a fork. The phrase 'a screw loose' is illustrated by a boring motion of the index finger against the temple, but indicating not an aberration of the mind, as with Americans, but of the temper. When a Mexican wishes to denote a lot of people he brings together the tips of all the fingers of one hand, to represent crowding. The first time I ever saw this gesture—the holding up of the hand vertically, and thrusting it forward two or three times with a repellant or protesting motion—was at a party, where a lady who had held another's fan during a dance offered to return it, when the owner, seeing that her friend was using the little implement of challenge, insisted that she retain it. Not a word was spoken—the hand said it all. The same gesture is used to imply: 'Keep your seat,' 'Do not disturb yourself,' and the like.

"There is a sign of greeting used in the City of Mexico and the southern part of the republic that I have never seen in the north nor on the western slope, where the bow still rules. At the capital an acquaintance, whether gentleman or lady, in saluting one of either sex, lifts the open hand, palm toward one's self, and waves the fingers, or often only the two middle ones. It rather startles a foreigner at first, but it is really a very pretty and graceful mode of greeting. I have observed that it is most used when salutes from a little distance, as across the street, and it no doubt came into use because of the density of traffic, in which the bow might pass unperceived.

"The Mexicans are very much given to hand shaking, and they are eminently a friendly and cordial race. It is the fashion among Americans to call their politeness superficial and insincere. I have not found it so, but I do admit that its formality is at times a little inconvenient. For instance, when one is in haste to catch a train or meet an appointment, one cannot rush away with a hasty 'So long.' It would violate the conventionalities to depart without exchanging the customary elaborate farewells with each individual member of the circle. Then, in passing through a door, there is almost invariably a contest of courtesy as to who shall go first.

FAREWELL DEMONSTRATION.

"The proper demonstration of farewell between Mexican women is the light embrace, emphasized in the north by each patting with her right hand the other's shoulder; in the City of Mexico and thereabouts by a kiss on either cheek. Between women and men, a bow and a handshake, or the bow alone, is the correct thing, although in the interior the provincials employ as meeting and parting a modified form of the embrace, between persons of the opposite as well as of the same sex. More than once my breath has been taken away by a handsome young hacendado meeting me literally with open arms. To my mind there is nothing prettier than this embrace, and the warm heared palmadita, or pat on the back, between two men who are friends, particularly between an old man and a young man.

"Handclapping is very common in Mexico, and in its oriental sense of commanding. It is difficult to account for all the peculiarities of Mexicans in the matter of gestures and manners. Some of their excessive gallantry is evidently a copy from, and improvement on, the French, and this handclapping is clearly derived from the Moors through the Spaniards. It is recognized as a call all over the republic, although about the national capital it has been pretty well supplanted by a peculiar, disagreeable sound—pst-t-t! which always sets my teeth on edge. I believe this about exhausts the gestures of general usage; of course there are infinitely numerous signs of special and arbitrary significance. The Mexicans, as a rule, are adepts at expression by this means.

"As I have already touched on motions and manifestations not strictly to be classed as gestures, I might strain a point and put in the general list the performance which, from its ursine regularity and monotony, is known as bailando el oso, or, 'playing the bear,' and which means the fixed promenade of an enamored youth over a short beat, before or beneath the window of the adored object, to which he spends as many hours a day as his leisure will permit."—Cor. Globe-Democrat.

Beggars Supported by Gamblers.

Perhaps the gamblers are the best support of beggars. If you know where a poker game or a faro bank is located—of course you don't; you never saw anything of that kind, and I know it will be quite a surprise to you to learn that they exist, if, indeed, you know what they are—you'll always find beggars and loafers around. Gamblers are superstitious, and they will not upon any consideration pass a beggar by without giving him a small contribution. It would be bad luck. Perhaps there's a trifle of conscience about it, and they have, after all, a sense of some power above them to be appeased by their helping the needy. A gambler will borrow to give to a beggar. I have known actors imbued with the same sentiment. I only knew one dramatist who owned the superstition. He had a play coming out, and the night it was to be produced, just before the curtain went up, a beggar tackled him. He gave him a dime.

"There," said he, "that's good luck. My play will be a go."

It was a terrific failure.

"I wish I'd given him half a dollar!" he said. The superstition was all right. The amount hadn't been enough to appease the goddess Fortune.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Miss Dora Wheeler won the prize over 300 artist students for her study of "Penelope," since put into tapestry by the Associated Artists.

Punishing Children Sensibly.

If parents were as sure of their children as the farmer is of his cabbages, they ought to be no doubt on this point, because the experience of the parent ought to indicate at once the proper treatment for the mental disorder, assuming that all wickedness is a mental disorder. But, as a matter of fact, how often do we punish on scientific principles.

If whipping is found to make Arthur an angel for several hours or days, the chances are that when Lilly comes upon the scene the efficacy of whipping will be so well established in the parents' mind that she will get a certain amount of whipping to no good, and that the failure of the punishment will be ascribed to stubbornness, which calls only for a double dose.

Perhaps the following plan, which I adopted experimentally some time ago, may commend itself to some parents, even though I have no wonderful results to offer. In an old account book I have a few pages devoted to my children; in the part devoted to each child I note the offense under the proper date, the punishment adopted, or punishments if the first has not proved sufficient, and the results. For instance, on such a day I find that Lilly, aged 4, got at the shoe blacking bottle, soiled her own hands and the baby's frock. Punishment: No cake at luncheon. Tears, but no expression of remorse. Twelve days after, according to the ledger, Lilly tried the polish bottle again; this time she was compelled to wash her own hands until the last vestige of blacking had disappeared. It took her half an hour, and there is no record of a repetition of the offense.—Philip G. Hubert in Babyhood.

Self-Respect and Courtesy.

The potency of a gracious manner was shown notably a few years ago by an incident which occurred in one of our large cities. A young girl who had been a seamstress married the son of a wealthy and influential family. Her husband brought her home white his mother and sisters, with a large number of guests, were at their country seat. It was resolved before the bride arrived that she "should be taught to know her place;" that she must be taught to realize that, although in the family, she was not of it.

The house was filled with experienced women of society, skilled in every method of administering snubs, from the stinging sarcasm to the smile of icy civility. The little woman who was their intended victim had neither birth, fortune, experience, nor even education to defend her. But she had a simple, self-respecting manner, softened by the most exquisite courtesy.

"It was an armor of proof," said a spectator. "If they insulted or snubbed her, she was apparently unconscious of it, and turned to them with the same gracious, cordial kindness. She conquered. The dullest woman among her enemies at last understood that the poor little girl was better bred than herself."

Stocking Frames.

I have used for many years a little device which has prevented shrinking in my children's stockings, and may be of use to other mothers. Draw the shape of your child's stocking on a piece of paper; then have this shape cut from a half inch board, planed and nicely rounded and smoothed off at the edges. Bore a hole in the top and put in a loop of string. Stretch the children's washed stockings, while wet, over this form, and hang by the loop in some warm place to dry. Several stockings can be dried on one form, over each other, but of course the drying is slower. I have two forms made for each size of stocking. Models of a similar kind can be used for drying children's woolen underclothes. I have known them already shrunk brought back nearly to their original size in this way. These models should be fleshy the shape of the body, since forcing them into the sleeves would be apt to tear the slits. If we wish to stretch the sleeves we could have separate models for them.—Babyhood.

Don't Overwork the Boys.

Farmers are sometimes very inconsiderate in the treatment of their sons. Without meaning any harm they impose labor upon boys which should be the work of men. Now the physical energies of a growing boy have already an important work allotted to them, that of building up a strong, healthy organization. The vital force cannot be exerted in making muscles and bone, and at the same time be expended in a hard day's work in the cornfield. We have seen many instances of boys being stunted and dwarfed because they were overworked by an unconscious father. When work is crowding in the fields there is a strong temptation to utilize every muscle, to provide means for the growing hogs at the expense of his own growing boy. This is all wrong. A farmer would not for an instant think of harnessing his 6-months old colt and hitching him to a plow, and why should not the growing boy have the same thoughtful consideration? Don't overwork the boys. They are all the material we have to make men of.—Atlanta Constitution.

Rules for Success.

My advice to women is possibly worthless and without merit. But this is it:

If there is anything you want to do, do it, or do the next best thing.

Do not expect that when misfortune comes to you that the whole world is going to drop its shovel and come and ask you "what you would like?" If you think the world owes you a living, go ahead and make it. It's there.

If you are a working woman of greater or less degree, don't wear the fact on a placard like a leper. The world does not like it.

If you have a shadow of a roof tree to fly to, fly there and stay beneath it.

And above all, bring up your girls, if God is good enough to give you such, to think the same.—Fannie B. Merrill in New York Graphic.

How to Know Good Meat.

Dr. Lotlesby lays down the following simple rules for the guidance of those in search of good meat:

It is neither of a pale pink nor of a deep purple tint.

It has a marbled appearance from the ramification of little veins of fat among the muscles.

It should be firm and elastic to the touch. Bad meat is wet, sodden and flabby, with the fat looking like jelly or wet parchment.

It should have little or no odor, and the odor should not be disagreeable. Diseased meat has a sickly, cadaverous smell, and sometimes a smell of physic. This is discoverable if the meat is chopped and drenched with warm water.

It should not shrink or waste much in cooking.—Herald of Health.

The Feminine Point of View.

"I notice," said a lady friend the other day, "that some fool man has invented a collapsing hat for ladies to wear to public entertainments. He might have saved himself his pains. Women wear high hats simply because they are the fashion. Beauty or ugliness, comfort or convenience has nothing to do with the question. The collapsing hat is not fashionable, and that settles it. I don't know where our fashions come from or who sets them, but I know we don't. American women have nothing to do but blindly follow, and I tell you now, in all seriousness, that all the talk in newspapers and the indignation of the public has not done a particle of good. The high hats will go when the fashion changes and not a day before."—Philadelphia Call.

In Germany women go from house to house dusting furniture and tending to drawing room flowers and plants. It is a regular business.

Mrs. Horace Helyar continues to be the beauty of the diplomatic corps at Washington. She weighs 150 pound, too.

The more often carpets are shaken the longer they wear; the dirt that collects under them grinds out the thread.

The Cash Store!

ERSKINE'S
Boot and Shoe Emporium,

Corner Government & Johnson Sts.

BEST VALUE IN TOWN.

Hats, Hats, Hats.

From the Finest Fur to the Cheapest Wool,

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS.

All Styles in American, English and Canadian Stiff & Soft Hats.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Johnson St., between Broad & Douglas.

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If you will call on us you will find that our Stock of BOOTS and SHOES is well-selected throughout. We make a SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING; for neatness we cannot be beat. You will find us at

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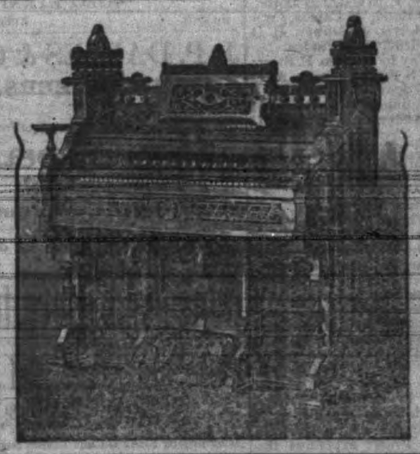
THE GENUINE

BELL ORGAN.



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Is the pioneer in Canada, is today the only recognized *High Class Instrument* manufactured in the country.

The Superiority OF THE **Bell Organ** has been demonstrated at all the World's Fairs, and the demand is constantly increasing.

Intending purchasers will do well to call on the AGENTS FOR VICTORIA,

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John Weiler,

MANUFACTURER OF

FURNITURE

OF ALL GRADES,

And Importer of

Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Carpets, Oilcloth, Linoleum,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

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Only Mattress Manufactured in Canada using Oil-Tempered Springs; awarded First Prize wherever exhibited, and testimonials from leading institutions throughout the whole Dominion. Call and examine them. Also

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P. O. Box 218, Victoria, B. C.

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WARNING!

Occupants of houses should secure their Windows and Doors against Cold Drafts by ordering

Browne's Patent Metallic and Rubber Weather Strips

for Windows and Doors, which entirely exclude

COLD DRAFTS,

Saving half your fuel; and DUST in Summer, saving your carpets. Curtains and Furniture. RATTLING RATTLES stopped. Windows can be raised or lowered as usual for Ventilation. Have stood the test of 15 YEARS on those Private and Public Buildings in the principal Cities. Used on all DRAWING ROOM and SLEEPING CARS in the United States and Europe and Warranted Good for Five Years.

For sale by JOHN T. FLFORD, P.O. Box 88, Victoria, B. C. JOHN TEAGUE Architect. Orders may be left with S. C. BURRIS, Architect, where samples can be seen. feb 1mo

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ESTABLISHED 1858.

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Yates Street, between Government and Broad.

Beef and Pork Packers. Sugar-cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon. Pure Leaf Lard. Every class of goods pertaining to the business. nov27 1y

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Which they will supply to contractors and others at reasonable prices.

Plasterers, try our Star Lime.

J. WRIGLESWORTH & CO,

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SEWING MACHINE

WE LEAD: OTHERS FOLLOW.

Is the justly earned motto of the light-running "Domestic" Sewing Machine. In its mechanical construction it has no rival but many imitators.

The new line of attachments that are now sent with each "Domestic" are specialties that no other machine has.

Do not buy a Sewing Machine because it looks like the "Domestic" and can be had a few dollars cheaper. "The best is the cheapest," and that is the light-running "Domestic."

T. W. FLETCHER, Agt,

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FOR SALE,
Craigflower Steam Mills

Now doing a good business. Capable of making the best article of

OATMEAL

In the Province. Also,

A PEARL BARLEY MILL

Together with a SAWMILL, 62-inch Saw. An Oatmeal Miller will find this a rare opportunity. Apply to

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First-Class Cordwood, and full cords guaranteed.

Cedar Posts and Poles for sale, and delivered to all parts of the city, at reasonable rates.

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Corner John and Government Streets

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Multnomah Block, opposite Post office,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

TREATS with the same remarkable success as of old, ALL CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES. Correspondence solicited and prompt attention given thereto. Call, or write for pamphlet and list of questions. june7

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Royal Flour.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET

Carried off two premiums at the late Mechanics' Fair, Portland. At New Orleans was sold at close of Exhibition at a higher price than any other flour, and pronounced by leading bakers to be the best they ever used.

☞ **Sold by all leading Grocers.**

JOHN WILSON,

Moody's Block, Yates street, Victoria, Agent for British Columbia.

Awarded First Premium at Oregon State Fair 1883, 1885, 1884. Awarded First Premium at Portland Mechanics' Fair 1882, 1883, 1884.

Capitol Mills Flour

FULL ROLLER PROCESS

Manufactured by the Salem (Oregon) Capitol Flour Mills Company, Limited.

☞ ONCE TRIED ALWAYS USED.

The above flour was sold at New Orleans, after close of the Exhibition, for 75 cents per barrel more than flour from other States, and pronounced by Mr. Hedan, the Baker who bought it the best he had ever used.

Head Office—Edinburgh, Scotland.
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Manufacturers of Albany Patent Snow Flake Family Window, Bakers' and Mount Hood Graham Flour.

For sale at wholesale and retail by all respectable grocers.

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Proprietors.

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The Starr Kidney Pad,

APERMANENT,

Sure Cure for Diseases

Disorders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretive System or Attendant Complaints—causing Pain in Small of Back, Sides, etc., producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent Scanty, Difficult, Painful or Copious Micturation, Inability of Retention and Sedimentary Urine, Dropsical Symptoms, etc., denoting the presence in the system of Disease common to the Urinary Secretive Organs, known as Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and passages; Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, etc., etc.

Pamphlets and Testimonials can be obtained from Druggists free.

PRICES.—Child's Pad, $1.50 (cures bed-wetting Regular Pad, $2.00. Special Pad for Chronic Diseases $3.00.

"GOOD RACKETS.—As the Starr Kidney Pad Co of Toronto are again introducing in this province their amous cure, it is only fair to call attention to the long period of success which has greeted their great antidote for so many distressing diseases. The bonesets complaints of diabetes and Bright's disease or the kidneys are affirmed by reliable people to yield to the persevering application of this company's pads, which have no equal in the effectual treatment of the diseases and all weaknesses of the lumber and genito-urinary organs."—Victoria Colonist, Sept. 11, 1886.

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Young, middle-aged and old, single or married men, and all who suffer with

LOST MANHOOD,

Nervous Debility Spermatorrhea, Seminal Losses, Sexual Decay, Failing memory, Weak Eyes, Stunted Development, Lack of Energy, Impoverished Blood, Pimples, Impediments to Marriage; also, Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Incontinence, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture—restive searching treatment, prompt relief and cure for life.

Both Sexes consult confidentially. If in trouble, call immediately or write. Delays are dangerous. novl D&W

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ANTIBILIOUS
PILLS.

The Great English Medicine,

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PURELY VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS, AND WITHOUT MERCURY. USED BY THE ENGLISH PEOPLE FOR OVER 120 YEARS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

EVANS SONS & MASON, LTD.

MONTREAL.

Consult DR. ROBERTS,

25½ KEARNY STREET.

He will Tell You Your Trouble Without Asking You a Single Question,

MEN OF ANY AGE HAVING any Private, Nervous or Secret Disease, Unnatural Loss, Diabetes and Bright's Disease.

LOST MANHOOD,

Sexual Decay, Failing Memory, Weak Eyes, Stunted Development, Lack of Energy, Pimples, Impediments to Marriage, Syphilis, Piles, Fistula, Eye, Ear, Cancer, Catarrh and all Throat and Lung Diseases, or any case you think you can be helped or cured, or who has failed to cure you, call and see the Doctor. Office and Parlors private and separate. ☞ Call or address DR. ROBERTS, Private Dispensary, 25½ Kearny street, San Francisco, Cal.

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Shortest, Quickest,

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Through Second-class Sleepers FREE OF CHARGE.

LOWEST RATES.

Remember Our Scenery is without exception the Grandest in the World. You pass through an ever-changing Panorama of Mountains, Lakes, Rivers, Canyons and Glaciers—Praises—delighting every one who has travelled over the Canadian Pacific Railway.

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Mark and Consign your Freight via C. P. Railway. Lowest Rates. No Transfers.

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D. E. BROWN, District Freight and Passenger Agent.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.

COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE

TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, Aug. 2, 1886.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

Leaves Victoria at	5:45 a.m.
Arrives at Townsend at	10:00 a.m.
Leaves Townsend at	10:20 a.m.
Arrives at Seattle at	2:30 p.m.
Leaves Seattle at	2:45 p.m.
Arrives at Tacoma at	3:45 p.m.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

Leaves St. Paul at	4:00 p.m.
Leaves Helena at	8:15 p.m.
Leaves Wallula at	10:50 p.m.
Arrives at Portland at	10:50 a.m.
Leaves Portland at	8:00 a.m.
Leaves Tacoma at	4:00 a.m.
Arrives at Seattle at	6:15 a.m.
Leaves Seattle at	7:00 a.m.
Arrives at Townsend at	11:00 a.m.
Leaves Townsend at	11:30 a.m.
Arrives at Victoria at	3:30 p.m.

For further particulars, apply to

ROBERT IRVING,
General Ticket Agent.
Two doors north of Post Office.
Government street.

CANADIAN PACIFIC Navigation Co.

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 6

Taking effect March 20, 1887.

Burrard Inlet Route.

VICTORIA TO

Port Moody and Vancouver,
Daily except Monday, at 7 o'clock.

Moodyville and Hastings,
Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock.

Port Moody to Victoria,
Daily except Monday, at 2:30 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria,
Daily except Monday, at 12:30 o'clock.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA

For New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island,
Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

Plumper Pass
Wednesday, at 7 o'clock.

Leaves New Westminst'r for Victoria,
Monday at one p.m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.

Tuesday, at 4 a.m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass,
Thursday at 7 o'clock.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

Steamers leave by Standard Time, which is 12 minutes faster than Victoria time.

G. A. CARLETON, GEN. AGENT. JOHN IRVING, MANAGER.

March 17, 1887.

Oceanic Steamship Company.

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails.

WILL LEAVE the Company's Wharf, Folsom Street, San Francisco, California, for

AUCKLAND AND SYDNEY,

WITHOUT CHANGE

THE MAGNIFICENT 3000 TON Iron Steamer

MARIPOSA,

May 6.....at 2 p. m.

Or immediately on arrival of the English mails.

FOR HONOLULU,

The magnificent steamer "Australia," April 26.

☞ For freight or passage, apply at office, 327 Market St.

JOHN D. SPRECKELS & BROS., 327 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

nov23

PACIFIC Mail Steamship Co.

COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail for

Hongkong via Yokohama,

City of Sydney.....May 3

For New York via Panama,

Steamers will sail 8th, 18th, 23d and 30th of each month for ports of call. See San Francisco papers.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO., Gen. Agents, San Francisco.

aug 4

BROWN'S Climax Washing Powder,

Awarded First Prize at B. C. Exhibition, Increased sales. REDUCED PRICES. Large packages, 40c; do. small, 25c. FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

W. JACKSON Jr., Manufacturer's Agent, corner Broad and Johnson streets. nov8

PORTLAND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE ST. CHARLES.

C. W. KNOWLES, Proprietor.

One Hundred Rooms. The Leading Hotel of the Northwest, corner Front and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon. The house has just been thoroughly overhauled, from ground floor to attic, being repainted, papered and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms on the west end, second floor, all entirely new in appointments. An Otis Elevator has just been introduced, with a capacity for carrying ten tons weight, making the upper floors as convenient as those on the ground. The St. Charles, as now arranged, is undoubtedly the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest. The Restaurant, in charge of Chas. Reimon, is conducted in first class style and affords visitors every luxury known to the epicure. june7

CORBETT & MACLEAY,

IMPORTERS

And Wholesale Grocers, Shipping and Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon.

june6 DAW

REAL ESTATE.

JOHN J. AUSTIN,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated, Town and Country Property for sale. Office Bastion street, next to Bank of British Columbia, Victoria. P. O. Box 50.

LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Purchase, sell and lease property, collect rents, make loans on mortgage and transact all business relating to real estate. Maps showing the various districts on the Island and Mainland, the situation of desirable City Lots, Homesteads, Gardening and Farm Lands can be consulted at their office. feb13

PHYSICIANS.

F. W. HALL, M.D., C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR.

OFFICE—Johnson street, between Douglas and Broad.

Special attention given to Diseases of Eye, Ear, Throat, and Diseases of Women.

Office open all night. Consultation free. sp13

DRS. HALL & HALL,

PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND ACCOUCHEURS.

☞ Special attention given to diseases of the Throat, Chest and Skin. J. L. HALL, M.D., C.M.

☞ Special attention given to diseases of the Eye and Ear. T. S. HALL, M.D., C.M.

OFFICE—Theatre Block, Douglas street. Consultation free.

MARKETS.

QUEEN'S MARKET,

L. GOODACRE,

Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

C. B. ROBELEE,

CARPENTER, JOINER & CONTRACTOR,

Wharf street, near Johnson, Victoria. All kinds of jobbing promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Houses built on the Instalment plan. Charges moderate. octl0

ARCHITECT, Etc.

E. H. FISHER,

ARCHITECT,

Spencer's Arcade, Government street, Victoria, B. C. P. O. Box —

JOHN TEAGUE,

ARCHITECT,

Government street, Victoria, British Columbia.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

HARRIS & HARGREAVES,

CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND SURVEYORS AND ARCHITECTS.

Plans, specifications and estimates furnished for buildings. S. E. cor. of Government & Fort Sts., up-stairs, Victoria, B. C.

MERCHANTS.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.,

MERCHANTS.

H. C. BEETON & Co.
86 FENCHURCH CIRCUS
LONDON E.C.

Wharf street, Victoria.

GROCERIES.

J. FINLAYSON,

GROCER,

Corner of Government and Broughton streets, Victoria, B. C. Dealer in fine family groceries of all kinds. Table delicacies in great variety. Also choice tea and coffee.

IRON WORKS.

ALBION IRON WORKS CO. (Ltd.)

HOME INDUSTRY.

Engines and Boilers of every description. Cooking and Heating Stoves, etc.

ANDREW GRAY, Manager.

W. F. BULLEN, Secretary.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

A. & W. WILSON,

PLUMBERS, GAS FITTERS,

Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in Best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shippers supplied at lowest rates. Fort street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call, 726.

TRANSPORTATION.

W. BUCKETT,

TRUCK AND DRAYMAN,

Begs to inform patrons and public generally that he is still to be found on the old stand, Yates Street, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a share of their patronage. My name will appear on all trunks and drays. All orders left at Baker and Sons', Yates street, or the Fashion Stables, Fort Street, will receive prompt attention. Aug 2-1mo

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A PAYING BUSINESS

In New Westminster, B. C., for sale. Six Bedrooms, well furnished. Dining Room and Furniture, Kitchen, with Range, Cooking Utensils and Table Ware. Price $1200. Reasons for selling, old age and being unable to attend to the business. Address W., HERALD office, Vancouver. july10

MEDICAL.

MRS. McGREGOR, MIDWIFE. Diploma and highest testimonials of proficiency from the University of Edinburgh. Calls promptly attended to. Residence, corner of Douglas and Cormorant street, over Grossell's grocery store. may13

LEGAL.

EBERTS & TAYLOR,

BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS,

Langley street, Victoria, B. C. D. M. EBERTS, W. J. TAYLOR.

INSURANCE.

THE NORWICH UNION

FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797. Amount insured, $200,000,000.

H. D. HAMMERS, Agent.

Bastion street, Victoria, B. C. jan8 1y

VICTORIA

LOAN OFFICE.

Money advanced on Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Trunks and contents, &c., &c.

☞ UNCLAIMED PARCELS for sale cheap.

46 JOHNSON STREET

Opposite Bagnio Hotel. P. O. Box 58.

The Hudson's Bay Company

RE NOW SELLING FOR DELIVERY EX "VIOLA":

BRANDIES in Bulk--Bessiere's, Central Vineyard, United Vineyard, and Hennessy's.
Do, **Case**--Hennessy's, Martell's, Barnett's, Dubois and Bellot's.
GENEVA--DeKuyper's in hhds, quarter casks, red and green cases.
GIN, OLD TOM--Boord & Co.'s
RUM--Demerara and Jamaica, in quarter-casks, puncheons and cases.
WHISKY in Bulk--Islay, Loch Katrine, Campbeltown & Danville's.
Do. **Cases**--Burke's, Dunville's, Jamieson's & Innishowen.
WINES--A full supply of Ports and Sherries from the most eminent shippers.
STOUT--Guinness' in stone and glass quarts and pints, bottled by the best firms.

Sole Agents for DUKE'S "CAMEO" CIGARETTES, and LEMP'S CELEBRATED LAGER BEER.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Friday, April 22, 1887.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

The Barbara Boscowitz sailed last night for Port Simpson with 200 tons of freight.

—Ladies' JUBILEE SHOES just arrived at GEO. H. MAYNARD'S. *

—Our staff is indebted to Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Going for wedding favors received.

—An immense assortment of splendid fishing tackle, at H. SHORT'S. *

—Something good for breakfast. Prime Finnan Haddocks, fresh, at FELL & Co's.*

—Money saved by having your plans made by FISHER, the ARCHITECT *

—Sporting and pocket cutlery; a very fine assortment, at H. SHORT'S. *

—The "TENACIOUS patent" LAWN TENNIS SHOES, just arrived at GEORGE H. MAYNARD'S. *

The steamer Pearl, plying between the North Arm and Burrard Inlet, is doing a large trade in carrying farm produce.

—M. W. WAITT & Co., have now in stock the famous ESTEY ORGAN, for which they are agents. Call and examine. *

—Photographic views along the line of the C. P. R. in B. C., for sale at R. MAYNARD'S, Douglas St. *

—For a delicious MILK PUNCH or a *genuine* COCKTAIL go to the Pritchard House. *

—Victoria Theatre, Friday evening, April 22d—Grand Specialty Company. Tickets to be had at Waitt's Book Store.*

—WORKINGMEN—Note the difference; candidates give you cheap talk, ERSKINE cheap boots at the corner of Government and Johnson Sts. *

The first trip of the season on the Fraser was made by the Reliance, which arrived at Westminster from Yale on the 19th.

—JULIUS BARRAN, Yates street, has imported a very fine lot of METT sausages from the Eastern States. Give him a call. *

—COHEN, the PRINTER, has secured the printing plant, and taken the premises lately occupied by CALHOUN on Fort street and will remove there next week.*

—The Vancouver police commissioners have decided to strictly enforce the by-laws relating to Sunday observances, with special reference to liquor selling.

—Prof. A. L. Francis, tuner of pianos, pipe and reed organs, will be in the city about the 25th inst. Orders may be left at M. W. Waitt & Co.'s book store. *

—Go to the ALBION MARBLE WORKS for monuments and grave-stones at reasonable prices. Fort street, near Blanchard
J. FISHER, proprietor.*

—The Remington type writer is far superior to any other, being the simplest, strongest, most durable and most rapid writing machine made. M. W. Waitt & Co., are sole agents for B. C. *

—Another shipment of Novelties in Jerseys, Children's Dresses, Hosiery, Dress Goods, &c., &c., received this day at the Lansdowne House, Yates street. John Partridge, proprietor. *

—The ladies of the First Presbyterian church will hold a sale of useful and fancy articles in the church school room, on Wednesday, 27th inst. Admission, 10 cents; tea, 25 cents. *

—Call and see our fine mouldings, all latest patterns, steel engravings and latest pictures. We make a specialty of mounting pictures. JOS. SOMMERS, Government St. *

Cash Buyers of Dry Goods, see Denny's advertisement.

—JULIUS BARRAN, pork packer and sausage maker, Yates street, has received from the COLONIAL and INDIAN EXHIBITION, London, a handsome bronze medal for best hams, bacon, shoulders and lard.*

The bark Germania, Capt. W. H. De Wolfe, has arrived at Seattle, 17 days from San Francisco. On the down trip the Germania lost her rudder, and had to be steered by temporary means.

—Dr. A. C. West, dentist, will for the present occupy dental rooms in Hastings Photographic buildings, Fort street, where his old patrons and all requiring fine dental work, are respectfully invited to call. *

The value of the cargo of lumber on board the American ship Wm. A. Campbell, now anchored off Moodyville awaiting the arrival of a tug to tow her to sea en route for Melbourne, Australia, is $12,741.34.

—The Vancouver city council is petitioning the Dominion Government for the erection of immigrant sheds and the appointment of an immigrant agent. Immigrants are arriving every day who need such assistance as an institution of this kind would give them.

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B.C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Price and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. References. *

POLICE COURT.

(Before Mr. E. Johnson, S. M.)

Nang, a Chinese, supplying an Indian with liquor; fined $50 or three months.

John Joe, a Cowichan, drunk; discharged.

Removing their Shops.

The Canadian Pacific Railway are about to erect a large foundry at Fort William on the Kaministiqua river, at the head of Lake Superior, to which point coal and iron can be conveyed at a low rate in water craft. When these works are completed it is believed the Winnipeg foundry will be transferred to Fort William, where a large force of men will be employed.

A Fine Lot

BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &c., just to hand, two carloads, extra finish. COWAN, SHAW & Co., Wharf street. *

Blockade Raised.

On the arrival of the first train, and now Anderson & Hastie, Fort street, offer furniture of all kinds at bottom prices. *

THE GEO. W. ELDER

Runs Aground in the Second Narrows, Burrard Inlet.

The Pacific Coast Co.'s steamship, Geo. W. Elder, ran ashore when passing through the Second Narrows of Burrard Inlet at 2 o'clock this morning. The Elder at the time of the accident was on her way from Nanaimo, where she had coaled, to Port Moody to load freight for San Francisco. She ran aground at low tide, and it is believed that she will be floated at high tide this evening, and is being lightened for that purpose. So far as known she has not sustained any damage. The Second Narrows is about three miles east of the city of Vancouver, or four and a half miles from the first narrows. The breadth of the deep channel at the narrowest part varies from 250 to 350 yards wide and has a depth of from ten to twenty fathoms. The channel is straight and the tide runs from three to seven knots fairly through it, so that the Elder, although securely protected from seas or gales is liable to serious injury from the action of the current if not speedily floated. Messrs. Welch, Rithet & Co., agents in this city for the P. C. S. Co., are of opinion that she will arrive here to-morrow in time to take her departure about the usual hour for San Francisco. This is the second vessel of this line which has ran ashore in our waters within a short time, the Mexico however having been more unfortunate when she grounded on Bell Chain Reef. With the exception of coal, the Elder had very little cargo on board and no passengers.

Railway Magnates.

Mr. Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger Agent of the Northern Pacific Railway, and Mrs. Fee were passengers by the Sound steamer this morning. They are accompanied by A. D. Charlton, the Western Passenger Agent of the company, with headquarters at Portland. Mr. Fee resides at St. Paul. He is now on a tour arranging for the tourist and summer travel, which, he says, is to be a very large one over the Northern and its kindred lines to the Northwest. It appears that, notwithstanding the Inter-State Act, special arrangements can be made for excursion parties. The snow had entirely disappeared in the east when Mr. Fee left, and spring seeding and ploughing was well advanced. A large emigration is flowing into the country tributary to the Northern Pacific; Northern and Western Dakota being favorite sections with many. The damages made at Bismarck by the spring freshets on the Missouri have been repaired, and the road bed now from end to end is in splendid condition for the great traffic that is passing over it.

Valuable Invention.

Mr. Erastus Wiman, of New York, has concluded the purchase from Raymond Brothers, the inventors, of all the improvements upon the pulverizer which some time ago he investigated at Montreal, and which it is claimed illustrates an entirely new principle in mechanics, growing out of the application of the natural principle developed in action. The results show that iron slag can be reduced to impalpable powder, and that other refractory substances can be treated with equal facility. Tests are at once to be made with the machines ready for the purpose in various parts of the country on ores, fertilizers and various other articles of commerce, which, if successful, it is claimed will revolutionize the present mode of granulating and pulverizing. A test made of half a barrel of nails showed that the iron was ground into the finest powder without the aid of tooth, stamp or roller, and with nothing but air.

The Imperial Budget.

The budget speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Goschen, on Thursday night, was a complete surprise to the Commons. Many of his proposals, notably those relating to the national debt charges, will be vigorously opposed. It is insinuated that Goschen has resorted to unsound measures of finance in order to present a budget that may save the Conservatives the next general election. The Conservatives are reported to be much irritated at Lord Randolph Churchill's attitude.

The Concordia Theatre.

This popular resort for lovers of first class variety entertainment, is not only building up an enviable reputation, but is actually producing the very best talent that can be found on the variety stage. With such artists as the Bickets, Cain and Haywood, Lavender and Thompson, Miss Whitcomb, and last but not least the old favorite Billy Gilbert, its success is certain. A grand entertainment will be given by this company in the Victoria Theatre on Friday night next. *

Our Mines.

Three quartz mining companies—the Island Mountain, B. C. M. & M. Co., and Hixon Creek Co.—have put in applications to the government for guarantees of $20,000 loans each, as provided under the act passed last session. Mr. James Champion, a California mining engineer of long experience, now at Barkerville, will examine each mine and report to the government. The applications cover the whole amount authorized by the act.

It is Wise

to remember that the largest stock gives you greater advantages in selection. The newest stock is the best value, and the men who sell on short accounts or for cash sell cheapest, and it is also wise to remember that you get all these advantages when buying of the B.C. Stationery Company, next door to the postoffice, late J. B. Ferguson & Co. *

The Mexico.

Capt. Bruce will have charge of the work of raising the Mexico, the underwriters having concluded to carry on the undertaking themselves rather than give it to contractors, whose tenders were considered too high. Capt. Bruce and the divers left for the scene on the steamer Maude to-day.

The Yukon.

Mr. Wm. Ogilvie, D. L. S., of Ottawa, has arrived at Winnipeg, *en route* to Victoria and the Yukon, where he remains all next winter. He will reach here in a few days.

POLICE PROTECTION.

For the first time for many weeks a policeman was on duty at the wharf upon the arrival of the Sound steamer this morning, and it is understood that orders have been issued that one officer will attend in future during the time the steamer is arriving and departing. We have repeatedly called the attention of the Police Committee to the disgraceful conduct of the hotel and boarding-house runners when soliciting travelers to patronize their establishments, and for the credit of our city it is to be hoped the policeman on duty will be armed with sufficient authority to effectually check their impertinent importunity. It is an every day occurrence to see three or four "runners" fastened like leeches upon some unfortunate traveler, pulling at his grip-sack, another shoving a card in his face, and others shouting in his ears—"only a dollar a day and no Chinese employed." They frequently carry their business solicitations beyond all decent limits, and if a stranger shows any indecision or hesitation he is pulled and dragged about until he summons enough temper to throw his tormentors off. The runners range themselves in two rows at the narrow door through which passengers by the steamer have to pass, and between these every person has to force a passage. Ladies have frequently to wait until the crowd departs before they will venture off the wharf. The fault of this disgraceful state of affairs is not properly chargeable to the police committee. It is the duty of the agents of the steamboat line to so arrange the exit that the shameful jostling and crowding—of ladies as well as of men—would be impossible, and, by compelling the runners to occupy a certain position away from the door, permit travelers free egress. If Victoria is to be made a tourists' resort, this grievance must be removed. Many visitors from the east and from California have complained to us that in all their traveling they have been in no other place where the traveler was so completely given over to the runner, and the impression thus formed of the city is often a very unfavorable one.

Port Angeles Colony.

Says the Port Townsend *Argus* of the 19th inst: "We received a call to-day from Capt. Boyd, one of the Port Angeles colonists from Chicago. Capt. Boyd arrived at Angeles with 100 persons and is now on his way back to Chicago after four or five carloads more. He expresses himself as being highly pleased with Port Angeles, and its surroundings and says he has been very pleasantly surprised, and thinks a great city will spring up at Angeles Bay. He says the immigrants now arriving are a very desirable class of citizens. Most of them are possessed of means wherewith to locate themselves comfortably.

Steps have been taken to secure a daily mail service to Port Townsend and everything will be done to advance both the interests of Port Angeles and Port Townsend.

One of the colonists has several thousand dollars which he proposes to put into the brick making industry. Hurrah for Angeles. F. B. Master, jr., accompanies Capt. Boyd as far as Seattle."

Port Angeles, spoken of above, is directly opposite Victoria, and on a clear day the new buildings as well as the light house, can be seen from Beacon Hill. The distance between Beacon Hill and Port Angeles harbor is 18 miles. The improvements spoken of now in progress at the nearest American port cannot but be productive of good to Victoria, and the nearer we can have our neighbors to us, with their well known push and energy, the better.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, in the United States and Canada. *

Incoming Passengers.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—Passengers per City of Chester which left this morning for Victoria: G A Fraser, A Rank, D Harrison, Juo Argaw, C Billings, A Metcalf, Miss Smith, J T Jackson, F Forrest, Mrs A Napier, F S Marvey, F W Hayes, J W Smith and wife, Miss Grant, C B Lackhardt, R B Ehrendt, B Ehrendt, Miss Smith, Miss Harrison, W Bromly, Wm Sharp, C White and C Benson.

The Place for Bargains.

J. Sehl has just opened, in addition to his well assorted stock of Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloth and Linoleum, a complete line of Crockery, Glassware, Lamps and Bar Glasses, the finest ever offered in the country, at remarkable low prices, having arrived before the advance in freight rates. *

Consignees.

Per the Geo. E. Starr from the Sound: Turner, Beeton & Co, Lenz & Leiser, C Strouss & Co, F W Foster, J H Todd & Son, Van Volkenburgh, J Parker, J Levy, Steitz Bros, Vair & Brooks, Hamm & Marboeuf, T Earle, Belmont B & S Co, M J Davis.

Piano Tuning.

Pianos and Organs tuned and repaired. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at C. A. Lombard & Co.'s or M. W. Waitt & Co.'s music store promptly attended to. P. O. box, 722. HERMAN PETERS, Piano maker and tuner. *

A New Sealer.

British schooner Sapphire, 124 tons, launched at Port Clyde, Nova Scotia, in 1884, has been purchased at Halifax by Capt. John P. Cox, of this province. She will come around to this coast and engage in the seal fishery.

The Driving Season.

COWAN, SHAW & Co. have to hand two carloads of buggies made and finished expressly for the British Columbia market. COWAN, SHAW & Co., Wharf st.

The Seattle Chinese.

It is reported that citizens of Seattle have given notice to the Chinese there that they must leave on the steamer Geo. W. Elder, which leaves that port to-day.

Hotel Arrivals.

At the Driard: James Leach, Portland; C H Rockwell, Tarrytown; Mrs A W Cornwall, Seattle.

RETAIL AT WHOLESALE RATES

We are now prepared to supply the public with any of the following articles at Wholesale Prices:

Boots & Shoes,	*Crockery,*	*Cutlery,*	*Preserving Jars,*
Dry Goods,	*Glassware,*	*Agate Ware,*	*Nickle & Plated*
Clothing,	*Garden Tools,*	*Tin Ware,*	*Ware,*
Toys,	*Fancy Goods,*	*Wooden Ware,*	*Mirrors.*

CHAS. RUSSELL, McDONALD & CO.,

CHEAP VARIETY STORE

MASONIC BUILDING, DOUGLAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE IRON CHURCH.

☞ All Goods cased and put on board trains or steamers free of charge. feb28 1m

PERSONALS.

Judge Vowell has gone to the interior.

Mr. H. Abbott has gone east on the line.

Mr. J. B. Lovell returned from Yale last night.

Rev. D. Fraser returned from Vancouver yesterday.

Mr. Louis Marks, of Nicola, is in the city.

Mr. James H. Ross, late of the Vancouver *News* is in Montreal.

Mr. Chas. L. Hanson, the fruit king rustler, is on his way to this city, to arrange for fall shipments to the east.

Mrs A J Hall, Jas Hamane, Mrs Vicpoint, Hankin, F Jacobson, and Mr Burgess were passengers on the Boscowitz which left last night for the north.

Mr. Reginald McDonald, of this city, a cadet in the Kingston Military College, was severely injured on the head by being struck with a spike, but is recovering.

Mr. John T. Howard, of Esquimalt, was much better to-day, and was sitting up. His power of speech, however, has not yet returned.

Mr. A. G. Ryan, of this city, left to day by the Sound steamer and the Northern Pacific for a tour of the eastern cities and a trip to England. He expects to return to Victoria shortly.

Mrs. John Jessop and Miss Jessie Scott left this morning for the east *via* the Canadian Pacific. They will arrive in New York on the 29th, in time to sail on the Etruria on the 30th for Queenstown. They will visit Ireland, England and Scotland and return again in the fall.

Passengers by the Princess Louise from Barrard Inlet: W Smillie and wife, J McDonald, W McFarland, E Hastings, F Carlson and wife, Miss Agassiz, Wm Pickard, T Gorman, B Munro, W Harkins, Rev Mr Fraser, S Douglas and wife, A C Flumerfelt, W F Wood, J B Lovell, G H Burbes, C D Rand, E Carson, Capt Wm Soule, E Morris, J Grower, H G Parson, C F Woodruff, W H Phelps.

Passengers to-day by the Geo. E. Starr: H W Threlson, C S Fee and wife, A D Charlton, E D Wilcox, M W Smith, A Parker, D McDonough, Miss Bowes, R Porter, N Watt, Anderson, J. H Leach, C H Rockwell, W A Cooper, J S Harkes, Mrs W K Smith, W Gardner, J Redmond, A Goffet, Mrs Cornwall, A Westennay, G Allen, Hyle, Boyd, L J Smith.

Induction Service.

Rev. T. Gavin Thompson was inducted as minister of the Presbyterian congregation at Vancouver on Wednesday evening last. Mr. Thompson, who has labored faithfully in behalf of the church at Vancouver for the last two years, is a native of Campsie, Stirlingshire, Scotland. He is a graduate in arts of Glasgow University and studied theology in the Free Church College and afterwards in Knox College, Toronto. Since his ordination, he has occupied several important charges in Ontario. At the induction on Wednesday evening, Rev. Mr. Scoullar delivered an appropriate sermon, Rev. Mr. Fraser explained the steps which had been taken leading to the induction and addressed the pastor, and Rev. Mr. Tait delivered the charge to the congregation. At the close of the proceedings, Rev. Mr. Thompson was warmly congratulated by the members of the congregation.

The Obnoxious Regulation.

A deputation of Montreal men, including Mr. Edgar, of the Grand Trunk; McNichol, of the Canadian Pacific; Stonegrave, of the Central Vermont; McFall, of the Delaware, and Hudson and McKinnon, of the South Eastern companies, and Mr. G. W. Swett, were in Ottawa a few days ago to interview the Minister of Customs in regard to the new regulations recently adopted with respect to the examination of passengers' baggage, and to ask for certain modifications.

You Should See Them

Two CARLOADS buggies direct from the manufacturers, special prices, new styles. COWAN, SHAW & Co., Wharf St. *

The American prima donna, Emma Nevada, is still filling Mapleson's bill at the Covent Garden. Friday evening Mme. Nevada was unanimously summoned before the curtain by her enthusiastic audience, which seemed reluctant to leave.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall Street, New York.

NEW TO-DAY.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO.

DISPATCH A STEAMER
Every Saturday for San Francisco
Leaving the outer wharf at One o'clock p.m.

April 23, Geo. W. Elder.

Shippers must notify us when room for freight is required.
No Freight received after 5 p.m. on Friday 22nd April.

WELCH, RITHET & CO., Agents.
Wharf Street, Victoria. ap19

NEW TO-DAY.

G. BYRNES,
AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION

Underwriters' Sale.

Saturday, April 23rd, 11 a. m.

TEAS, RICE, &c

I have been instructed by Roderick Finlayson, Esq., Legal's Agent, to sell by Auction, at my Salesrooms, Fort and Langley Streets.

86 Half Chests of Assorted Teas and 60 sacks Rice.

EX "ALDEN BESSE," DAMAGED.

Under distress for Rent.

A New Taylor's Safe.

Also a Lot of Assorted Furniture, &c., &c.,

GEO. BYRNES,
ap 20-3t Auctioneer.

J. P. DAVIES & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

We have received instructions from

Mr. Beak

to sell at his residence,

Pandora Street, near Quadra,

Tuesday, 26th inst., 11 a.m.,

—ALL HIS—

Household Furniture,

—CONSISTING OF—

Parlor, Dining Room, Bed Room and Kitchen Furniture,

Comprising Black Walnut Parlor Suits, covered in Silk Rep, Marble Top Center Table, Pictures, Carpets, Rugs, Cherry Marble Top Bedroom Suits, Cornices, Curtains, Walnut Dining Room Chairs, Lounges, Rockers, Lamps, Clocks, Oil Cloth, Coil Mattresses, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, usual Kitchen Furniture and Utensils.

1 new Road Cart and Harness, 1 Buggy, Harness, Robe, Whip, Blanket.

TERMS CASH.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
ap21 Auctioneer.

I. O. O. F.

Picnic and Regatta

—AT—

SHAWNIGAN LAKE,

—ON—

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1887

The proceeds to be given to the Provincial

JUBILEE HOSPITAL FUNDS.

Fare for the Round Trip.....$1 50
Children under 10.....25

☞ Further particulars in a few days.

CHAS. HAYWARD, Chairman. RICHARD JONES, Hon. Sec'y.
ap22 td

COOPER'S

DIPPING POWDER,

Dissolves in Cold Water, and should be used **for Ticks, Fly, Scab and all other Sheep Dippping purposes.**

We have now a stock of this celebrated Powder and are prepared to supply it as required.

WELCH RITHET & CO.
apr 16-1mo Agents for B. C.

A VERY FINE LOT OF

EARLY ROSE

Seed Potatoes,

For sale by

ANDERSON BROS.,
ap12 2w Corner of Wharf and Fort streets.

NOTICE.

There are still a number of Rattan Chairs, Lounges, Chinese and Japanese Curiosities, ex. bark "Alden Besse," for Sale cheap at Thos Earle's old stand, Wharf Street. *J. A. O'BRIEN.*
apr 16-tf

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS

APPLICATIONS FOR POSITIONS ON THE teaching staff of the Victoria City Public Schools, addressed to the undersigned, will be received by the Board of Trustees until noon of May 16th. Duties to commence August 1st, 1887.

CHAS. HAYWARD,
ap18 td Secretary.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS.

Having sold the Stock of Merchandise and Good-Will of the business heretofore carried on by me to Messrs.

ANGUS & GORDON,

I hereby thank the public of Victoria and customers throughout the country for the liberal patronage they favored me with, and solicit a continuance of the same for my successors.

April 18th, 1887. A. OFNER.

Referring to the above, we beg to say that we will carry on the business in the same manner as our predecessor, Mr. Ofner, did, and will, with an increased stock, be enabled to give our customers entire satisfaction in every respect.

ap19 ANGUS & GORDON.

New Goods! Everything New!

Ladies' Jubilee Shoes, Men's Hand Sewed Opera, The Celebrated Walkemphast, Spring Heel, French Kid, Hand Sewn, Louis XV, Neilson, Tenacious Pat Lawn Tennis

--AT--

GEO. H. MAYNARD'S,
FORT STREET.

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES.

Just received, a large quantity of Manufacturers' Remnants of

SWISS EMBROIDERIES.

Columbia House,
Corner of Fort and Broad Streets.

All the Leading Novelties

SELECTED BY

MRS. WHITLAW

IN

SAN FRANCISCO.

MILLINERY, Fort Street.

MRS. WHITLAW,

Pattern Hats and Bonnets, Untrimmed Hats, Feathers, Ribbons, Laces, Gauzes, in all the Newest Leading Colors. Flowers in great variety. Ornaments, Wings, Fancy Feathers, Birds, &c., Jets. The New Berege for Mourning Bonnets. Children's Lace Caps. Leghorn Hats. Sailors in great variety. Cotton Sun Hats & Bonnets

Be still a minute and listen while we tell you that our

Spring Goods

Have come. New, fresh Styles in

Mens & Boys' Clothing

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

Prices Lower than ever before.

MECHANICS'

CLOTHING STORE,

48 JOHNSON STREET.
mar18

OATS, OATS OATS.

Seed and Feed Oats.
Seed and Feed Barley.
Grass Seeds.
Chevalier Barley.
Ground Barley.
Chopped Feed.
Wheat, Bran.
Middlings.
Oil Cake, Meal.
Peas, Rye, etc.

For sale at

HOWARD TILTON'S,
mar30 1m Wharf St., Victoria.

P. H. DONOVAN,
ARCHITECT.
Office Fort street between Blanchard and Quadra.
VICTORIA, B. C.

Amusements.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

GRAND GALA NIGHT!

Friday Evening, April 22.

Victoria Specialty Co.

Tickets 25c, 50c, 75c.

☞ No extra charge for reserved seats. Seats can be obtained at Waitt's Book Store. ap20

A

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT

Will be given by the

Officers of H. M. S. Cormorant,

Assisted by Amateurs of Esquimalt,

In new Blue Ribbon Hall, Esquimalt,

On MONDAY NEXT, 25th inst., at 8 p. m.,

In aid of Esquimalt Parish work.

SLASHER & CRASHER,

Followed by

A REGULAR FIX.

☞ 'Buses will leave Post Office, Victoria, at 7 p.m., returning after performance.
Admission—$1 (reserved), 50c and 25c. Reserved seats on sale at Waitt's.

WONDERFUL!

THE STONE MAN!

Is now on Exhibition at the

BEE HIVE,
FORT STREET. ap19 1m

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY

THE ANNUAL DINNER

Of the above Society will be held at the Clarence Hotel on

ST. GEORGE'S DAY,

Saturday, April 23, 1887

Tickets, $2.50 each, can be obtained from Mr. J. J. Austin, Secretary, or any member of the Board of Directors. ap19 td

STRAYED HORSE.

CAME into the premises of the subscribers, a SOREL HORSE, about nine years old. The owner, by proving property and paying expenses, can have same. If not claimed within ten days the animal will be sold to pay expenses.

WILKINSON BROS.
ap 16-2w Colquitz Farm, Burnside Road.

STRAYED HEIFER.

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber, Gordon Head, a 2-year-old HEIFER, red in color, with a small piece cut off her right ear, is heavy in calf. Information as to her whereabouts will be acceptable and suitably rewarded.

PETER MILNE.
Victoria, April 18. ap18 1m w tf

The Victoria Weekly Times.

VOL. 3—No. 42
WHOLE Number 146.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1887.

Times Printing & Pub. Co. (L'd) Prop's.
$2.00 per annum in advance.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—The C. P. & N. Co.'s lease with the N. P. R. will terminate on the 1st of May.

—The steamer Empire sailed from San Francisco for Nanaimo on the 18th inst.

—The B. C. Directory for 1887 will make its appearance in one or two months.

—A Chicago watch peddler has made his appearance on our streets with $10 watches for sale.

—The receipts of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the week ending 7th April were $198,000, an increase of $35,000 over last year.

—From Ottawa it is reported that extensive surveying operations will be carried on in the Northwest and British Columbia during the incoming season.

—In the east the C. P. R. are doing an immense freight business. The carrying capacity of the company is taxed to its utmost.

—The Calgary *Tribune* says that Mr. Murphy, the tailor, who is now in the east, purposes on his return taking up his residence in Victoria, B. C.

—Copies of a vile pamphlet attacking the reputation of Mrs. Molloy, the Evangelist, are being circulated in Port Townsend.

—The Kootenay and Athabaska Railway Co. is applying to the Dominion parliament for amendments to its charter.

—Among the surveys to be conducted by the Department of the Interior this summer in B. C. is "a resumption of work on the old trails."

—Mr. Thos. Mowatt, fishing inspector, has sent a beautiful specimen of Fraser river salmon as a present to the Minister of Marine.

—Mr. Duncan's new hotel, at New Westminster, will be immeasurably more handsome than any yet erected in that city. It will be called the Royal City Hotel.

—The Amelia has been chartered by the Vancouverites to make a trip to Nanaimo on the Queen's birthday. The people of Nanaimo are going to celebrate the day in a style never before attempted.

—Wm. McPherson, a logger on Howe Sound, was brought into Vancouver by his partner, Wm. Smith, to have a shoulder relocated. The top of a tree had fallen and knocked it out of gear.

—Mr. R. B. Angus, of Montreal, has given two paintings to the Art Gallery in that city, "Redding the Nets," by Colin Hunter, and "The Crown of Flowers," by W. A. Bougereau.

—A new brick block is to be erected at Vancouver on the lot lately occupied by the Hastings mill's branch store. Cook & Sweat have the contract and will begin work in a few days. So says the *News*.

—The repairing shops are fast being got ready for work, a large force of men are employed, and under the direction of foreman McGowan, are bringing the work into proper form.—*News.*

—A Tacoma excursion party for an eastern trip, numbering some thirty people, debated last week whether to go *via* the N. P. R. or the C. P. R. The former route was chosen.

—Dr. Brett, the surgeon in charge of the hot springs at Banff, resided formerly in Arkona, Lambton county, Ont. Dr. Latimer of Winnipeg, has been appointed as his assistant.

—There were fifteen bidders for the construction of the Seattle & Eastern Railway which was awarded to Captain Geo. D. Hill, with whom is associated three Victorians.

—A Vancouver stationer, says the *News*, received a consignment of wall-paper yesterday from Toronto, the rate charged being $4.10 per 100 pounds, while the last lot received a few months back cost only $1.65 per 100 pounds.

—The terminus of the western division of the Canadian Pacific railway will shortly be changed from Donald, B. C., to Banff, N. W. T. This will give to Mr. Abbott the management of the whole of the mountain section.

—The Shuswap and Okanagan Railway Co. will apply to the present session of the Dominion House to amend its act of incorporation and empowering said company to issue bonds to the extent of $25,000 per mile.

—San Francisco prices for beef have advanced fully 50 per cent. in the retail market recently. The cause is said to be due to cattle owners holding back their stock for the purpose of getting higher prices.

—It is not yet decided how much snow-shedding will be done in the mountains this summer, but it is every way likely that about twice the number of men will be employed that were engaged there last year.

—Mr. W. T. Small has been appointed superintendent of machinery and motive power for the Northern Pacific, vice Mr. G. W. Cushing, resigned, and Master Mechanic Evans, of Sprague, succeeds Mr. Small as assistant superintendent.

—Three hundred immigrants passed through Ottawa last week for Manitoba and the territories. Fifty-six were booked for British Columbia, and 214 British immigrants remained in Manitoba. Seventy of the number are Scandinavians.

—*War Cry* is authority for the statement that an attack is to be made on British Columbia by the Salvation army. Won't the dry bones of some of our case-hardened sinners be made to rattle when the conquering Salvationists reach us?

—The C. P. R. have, within the past week, sold a large number of lots to employees of the company, who will erect dwelling houses and occupy them. This is the class of land buyers Vancouver desires most.—*News.*

—It is reported that the lessees of grazing property in the Northwest are purchasing all lands applied for by intending actual settlers. This is done to prevent any interference with the cattle ranges and to retard the settlement of the country.

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B.C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Price and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. References. *

—The first strawberries of the season have made their appearance. They were grown in California, but are not very tempting to gaze upon. The retail price here is $1 per pound. In San Francisco the first strawberries made their appearance two weeks ago and retailed at $3 per pound.

—Ex-Gov. Cornwall is an applicant for his old seat in the Senate, and an Ottawa dispatch says he will shortly receive the appointment. While believing that Mr. Cornwall would fill the position with as much credit to himself and profit to the country as any one of the three or four aspirants for the position, we are inclined to favor a more equitable distribution of the fat things at the government's disposal. Some other mute and inglorious patriot should be given a chance to bleed for his country in a cushioned chair in Ottawa.

—The fastest time ever made on the railroad between Sacramento and San Francisco was made last Monday morning by locomotives Nos. 96 and 154, drawing the second section, composed of nineteen cars of baggage of the National Opera Company's train between Davisville and Suisun. Twenty-seven miles were run in twenty-seven minutes.

—Mr. R. L. T. Galbraith while in Winnipeg last week was literally besieged by the people asking for information concerning the Kootenay and other sections of British Columbia. He writes that it was astonishing to find so dense ignorance existing in Winnipeg in regard to this province and its marvellous resources.

—Mr. Kimble Coffin, of Mount Stewart, near Charlottetown, P. E. I., long engaged as ship builder by Messrs. Peake Bros., left there recently for British Columbia. Mr. Coffin was favorably known throughout the Island as the builder of the ship James Peake, and of a large number of the finest Island-built vessels.

—Mr. G. B. Wright, of Victoria, says the *Manitoban* of the 9th instant, arrived in Winnipeg last night, from Ottawa, where he has been interviewing the government in the interests of the proposed railway from Revelstoke north through the gold regions. Mr. Wright met with some success, but it is not likely that the work will be commenced on the road this year.

—The San Francisco *Post* of the 11th inst. says: Several hundred people visited the British men-of-war Conquest and Triumph yesterday. About 2 p. m. the officers of the Triumph determined to allow no more visitors to come aboard, as there was danger that the strong ebb tide running would cause accidents to boats coming alongside.

Impressions of Winnipeg.

A prominent gentleman of this province, who left here for the east a few weeks ago, writes to a friend in this city, under date of Winnipeg, Easter Sunday, and to show what a British Columbian's impressions are of the prairie city we make a few extracts:

"We arrived here last evening, when an old-fashioned northwest blizzard was blowing. I could scarcely get from the train to the bus, so blinding was the storm. I attended Trinity Church today—a fine church and a large congregation. Mr. Former, who was at Belleville, many years ago, preached. The men had on fur coats and the ladies fur capes, and everything had a wintry appearance. Some really good looking young ladies were in the choir, and the singing was fairly good. The hotel at which I am stopping (one of the first-class) is miserable both in eating and rooms, and don't compare at all with the Driard or Clarence. This is a great Sunday city—no bars open, no street cars running, and everything quiet and orderly. But it is a lively city, and its people are pushing and energetic."

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, Severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, in the United States and Canada. *

Patronizing the Canadian Pacific.

C. P. Luther, formerly a police captain in Portland, is now located at New Westminster as a deputy of Collector Quincy A. Brooks. His duties are to examine goods in bond which are shipped from New York, Chicago and other eastern cities in the United States to points in the United States. The Geo. W. Elder on her last trip took freight for San Francisco, for which the carriage netted the steamer $2500. This shows that the San Franciscans are patronizing the Canadian Pacific to a considerable extent. The Inter-state Commerce bill is destined to enlarge this patronage.—*Portland News.*

A Victoria Lady's Enterprise.

Mrs. Elizabeth Irving, mother of Capt. John Irving of this city, is having plans prepared for erecting an extensive addition to her fine warehouse at Victoria dock, Portland. The addition consists of a building of three spans, each 80x205 feet, adjoining the present structure on the north. The present ballast dock will be covered by the new building, and another will be built at the north side of the addition. With this addition Victoria dock will have one of the most extensive warehouses on the Willamette river.

Egan's Denial.

Patrick Egan, to whom the now famous Parnell letter was said to have been addressed, telegraphed from Lincoln, Neb., last Monday to the Hon. Henry Labouchere the following: "Sanderson's statements in reference to me are unmitigated, wilful slanders. Parnell never wrote me any such letter as that quoted in the London *Times*. The whole thing is a base fabrication."

Political Giants.

Nova Scotia sends the tallest members to the Commons. Lovitt and Eisenhauer, of Yarmouth and Lunenburg respectively, are six-footers, and Kirk and Robertson of Shelburne, complete what is known as the Nova Scotia "big four." The *Mail* correspondent thinks that Doc. Chisholm is the tallest man in the House, and he also is a Nova Scotian by birth.

Law Society.

A meeting of the Benchers was held Wednesday at the office of the secretary of the society. Mr. Corbould was elected a bencher in the place of Mr. Hett who declined to act. A committee was appointed to confer with Mr. Gore on the subject of the plans for the new Law Courts.

The Mexico's Crew.

The crew of the stranded Mexico were paid off, at the U. S. consulate, under supervision of Consul Stevens, and given transportation to San Francisco per Geo. W. Elder. There were no cases of "destitute seamen" so far as the consulate is aware.

The Flag Ship.

H. M. ship Triumph, flag ship of Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, arrived on Wednesday from the South Pacific station. The Conquest is also on the way. The Admiral, officers and men of the Triumph are heartily welcomed back again.

THE SCHOONER ACTIVE

Believed to have Foundered—Thirty-three Lives Lost.

Four Kyuquot Indians arrived in a canoe on Wednesday, ten days from their starting point on the northwest coast of this island. At Neah Bay they received tidings of the wreck of a schooner at Kween-i-ith, thirty miles south of Cape Flattery, and the information answers in every particular to the missing schooner Active. The Neah Bay Indians report a wreck ashore at the point named, the bunks, Indian mats, bedding, etc., having washed ashore. The schooner is all broken up, and its name could not be ascertained. The wreckage, however, is that of a new schooner like the Active, and the belief that it is all that is left of that unfortunate vessel and the thirty-three souls on board is strengthened by the description given by the Indians in respect to its apparent size, build, etc. The receipt of this news has created a melancholy feeling among the friends of Mr. Jake Guttman, one of the owners, who was on board, and also for the loss of the captain and crew. There were on board: Jake Guttman, Capt. Gotshomsen, Otto Jacobsen, Charley Frederickson, and Billy Gessong, besides twenty-eight Clayoquet Indians, belonging to Chief Kilsomat's tribe. All of these—if the wreck on the shore of Washington Territory is the Active—have undoubtedly perished, as there was not the slightest trace that any had made the shore alive. Chief Kilsomat was at the head of the Indian hunters and canoemen on board and the death of the head and so many of the tribe is tantamount to its extinction. According to custom, when a member of the tribe dies, those remaining burn down the hut of the deceased. Having given their friends on the Active up for dead, their dwellings have been burned and the other tribal rites on such occasions have been celebrated. Although the loss of the Active has not yet been positively confirmed, and there is still a possibility that she may turn up all right, the impression is general among those engaged in sealing that none of those on board will ever be seen again alive. The Active was owned by Guttman & Frank of this city, and was built at Active Pass in 1885 by Thomas Harold. She was 57 feet long, 18 feet beam, 7 feet depth, and of 42 tons register. The vessel was not insured. Mr. Frank went to the west coast about a week ago on the Sir James Douglas, in search of news of the missing schooner, but will not learn of the above wreck until he returns.

IN THE TOILS.

A. P. Clark Arrested for Forgery—The Case in the Supreme Court.

A comparatively new arrival in this city is A. P. Clark. After being here several days he purchased the Concordia Hall from Mr. H. F. Steward. Being a liberal fellow he made a number of friends who were all astonished to hear of his arrest on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock by Supt. Bloomfield, on a warrant issued by Mr. Justice Crease, charged with forgery, committed in Truckee, Cal. When searched at the gaol $130.60, a dirk knife, papers, pipe, &c., were on his person. He remained in a cell last night and at two o'clock this afternoon the case was brought before Mr. Justice Crease in the Supreme Court. The evidence of Mr. Dasy, a deputy sheriff of Alameda County, Cal., was taken, but he seemed to know but little about the affair. The sum mentioned in the case was $6,800 as being forged by Clark from his late employer in Truckee, Mr. Elle Ellen, a lumber merchant. On the strength of the evidence given to-day the Court held there was not sufficient grounds to extradite the accused; a remand was accordingly taken to April 28th, at 11 a. m. Bail was applied for but not allowed. M. W. T. Drake for the prosecution; Theo. Davie for the defence.

The Olympian.

This fine side wheel steamer is expected here this afternoon or to-morrow on her first trip to Alaska. She has been handsomely fitted in San Francisco, is lighted with electricity, is provided with electric bells, and is heated by steam heaters. The Olympian is 1083 tons burden, and is licensed to carry 500 passengers. Sixty additional state-rooms have been fitted up since she was in the Victoria trade. Her crew consists of captain, 3 mates, 3 engineers, and 65 others. She is officered as follows: Capt. James Carroll; first officer, J. B. Patterson; second officer, Benj. Craig; third officer, Wm. Wilson; purser, J. F. Curtis; chief engineer, John Melville; first assistant engineer, P. H. Crim; second assistant, W. Van Casse.

Seed Time.

We have received from the well-known seed firm of D. M. Ferry & Co., Windsor, Ont., their Illustrated Seed Annual for this year. A house with the national reputation that the above one possesses, and whose name is a household word from one end of the country to the other, needs no further introduction from us. By sending only the purest and best seeds, and by honest and courteous dealing, they are now the peer in their trade, catering annually to over six million people. Their Annual is gotten up in a very artistic manner, and contains such information that every person should have it. By sending your name to the firm they will send you one, postage paid.

The Mary Ellen.

The sealing schooner Mary Ellen, Captain Dan McLean, arrived from the southwest coast this morning. She left San Francisco on the 27th of February, and since that time has not been in port. The weather during the whole of that time was extremely boisterous, and about the first of the present month a series of gales were encountered. The Dolphin was spoken on the 15th, when all on board were well. Capt. McLean brought in 367 skins, which is the largest catch made thus far this season. The Mary Ellen will remain in port six or seven days, and then proceed to the north.

A Princely Avalanche.

The Field correspondent of the Winnipeg *Free Press* states that the last snowslide that came down from Mt. Stephen was the prince of all the avalanches in the Rocky Mountains this season. It covered to a depth of 40 feet, 500 feet of the track. With the care and attention given by the C. P. R. section men and train hands the mountain sections are now about as safe as any part of the line.

The Building Society.

The twelfth drawing of the Vancouver Island Building Society took place last night at Harmony Hall. The number having been placed in the box, a little girl was blindfolded and drew out "30," which was held by Mr. Albert Toller and Mayor Fell. Each will receive $1000. The society continues to flourish.

POLITICS AT KAMLOOPS.

Hon. Mr. Vernon to be Opposed—New Blood Wanted—The Sabbath Question.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

YALE DISTRICT.

KAMLOOPS, April 17.—The elevation of Mr. Vernon to a portfolio has necessitated another election in the Yale district. How this will affect Mr. Vernon's political status yet remains to be seen. After calmly reviewing the proceedings of the last Legislature, the one which has just been prorogued, it must strike the dispassionate outsider that a general election would not come amiss. Without desiring to chafe the susceptibilities of the patriots who, this past winter, sacrificed the comforts of home for the discomforts of legislation, there is for all a well defined sentiment in favor of the infusion of new material into the legislative body. It was perfectly apparent from the tenor of Mr. Vernon's remarks last year, when he said there were no issues before the people, that he was not up to the times, and that legislation, other than that pertaining to game laws, was a desideratum that negative men are not now wanted. If we would keep pace with the times, we must avail ourselves of pushing and agressive men; men who have lively and just conception of the requirements necessary to develop the resources of the country. If the present legislature has distinguished itself in this respect, it does not appear on record. Passing over the Shuswap and Okanagan railway bill and an appropriation or so not one measure has passed the house worthy of old Ben Pewings. Five thousand was appropriated for a bridge across the South Thompson. The bridge will cost ten thousand, and considering the comparatively small interests involved the game is not worth the candle. The appropriation was nothing more nor less than a propitiatory offering, a balm to keep voters on good terms with the donators. However, I don't object to the bridge, but I do think that ten thousand appropriated to demonstrate the irrigation problem would have been more practicable, and in the long run conducive to better results. At this juncture

WE NEED EMIGRANTS

more than bridges. Emigrants must live. They all can't sell whiskey or go into the dry goods and grocery business. They must have land and inasmuch as water must be had before the land can be cultivated, the direction appropriations should take is perfectly clear. Bridges should not be built unless there is a demand for them commensurate with the cost, nor should railways be subsidized which, when completed, will not pay the cost of operation. Nevertheless, money is being appropriated to such ends, while the supplementary legislation necessary to invest them with more than fictitious life is wholly ignored. If I must say it, the apathy of the Legislature in matters of paramount importance is excusable only on the ground of inherent imbecility. But what is the use of pounding these fellows on the back? Like the animal Balaam mauled, they offer exculpatory speeches for incompetency, or through the medium of the *Colonist* kick back. Mr. Roadley, I am told, proposes to contend with Mr. Vernon for legislative honors. This will probably provoke a smile on the part of the Government faction. I hope that Mr. Roadley, undismayed by the odds against him, will make a brisk fight and keep his temper. Lively competition is a good thing to keep politicians in trim, and that is just about what the politicians of Yale need. "When doctors disagree who shall decide?" The foregoing quotation is quite apropos to the controversy now pending relative to

SABBATH BREAKING.

If two preachers, representing the Presbyterian and English churches respectively, fail to reciprocate in the matter of Sabbath day observance, is it possible for a layman to decide the question conclusively? British Columbians are by no means a nation of Sabbath breakers; but it must be admitted, nevertheless, that their interpretation of the divine command regulating conduct on the Sabbath, is somewhat latitudinarian. This is a survival of the golden age; the period when Cariboo gave up its golden sands, and when men wandered to and fro on the face of the earth like resistable nomads. If society may be said to have existed at that time it was too rudimentary to exert potent influence. The rapid mutation of fortune, incident to mining, combined with the cosmopolitan character of the population, both forbid homogeneity of thought and concert of action. Men recognized no force but law, and law paid no attention to theology. It is not surprising, therefore, that the teachings of youth succumbed to these unnatural conditions, and that the Sabbath, as a holy day, fell into disuse. But if the people of this province are somewhat lax as regards religious observances, as pertains to the rigid enforcement of the law, they stand pre-eminent in western civilization. The sanguinary combats, characteristic of California's mining camps, were here unknown. Property was safe, and in the treatment of

THE LIQUOR QUESTION

as exemplified by the present licensing system, a more common sense, and enlightened policy would be hard to conceive. The people are aware of these things; they calculate that they have done as well as could be expected, and while they approve of the observance of the Lord's day they decidedly demur to the sackcloth and ashes arrangements which is practically the doctrine of orthodoxy. The assault of the church hence was in a measure a surprise. People had come to think themselves tolerable Christians, and on being told that they were little better than cattle thieves they thought of some of their branding operations and wondered if the writer of the obnoxious article had any evidence against them. At all events, he must be rebuked. The reply which was made, while well enough as a mere expression of disapprobation, lacked the philosophical poise which effectually squelches the over zealous reformer. It exhibited traces of passion, and here and there a gleam of denominational prejudice. It was just sufficiently unsatisfactory to set every embryotic scribbler in motion. But the tempest in the tea pot has subsided. Christians of the several denominations content themselves simply by glancing at each other day as they passed by, and wondering what the Lord is going to do about it. Individuals who used to recreate themselves of Sundays by branding their neighbors' calves, and thereby becoming rich and respectable, are again breathing freely, and are anxious to "chip in" toward the building of a church. They want their children to have religious instruction; to grow up to be good and great, and to finally, marry and raise a large family of small children. "Let bygones be by-gones" they exclaim. Why rasp our consciencies with unvarnished tales of our misdeeds? Pray for us; come and sup with us occasionally. Wink at our hypocrisy, and make the road to Heaven as easily as possible for us. Amen. I.R.V.—G.

Cupid's Captives.

The sweetest thing in life
Is the unclouded welcome of a wife.
—N. P. WILLIS.

At the residence of the bride's mother, "Brentwood" Blanchard Avenue, Work estate, last evening the nuptials of A. S. Going, civil engineer, Portland, Or., and Harriet Jackson, eldest daughter of the late E. H. Jackson, Esq., were solemnized by the Rev. Percival Jeans. The blushing bride looked charming in a handsome costume of fawn plush trimmed with fawn colored silk cord, and a wreath of orange blossoms and white veil. The bridesmaids Miss E. Wallace and Miss S. Jackson, were attired in costumes similar to the bride's. The groom was ably supported by Messrs. R. D. Helmcken and G. V. Heathcote. The bride was given away by Mr. Alexander Jackson. A splendid wedding supper was partaken of by the guests at the conclusion of the interesting ceremony and an enjoyable time spent by all during the entire evening. The principals were the recipients of many beautiful and costly presents from their large array of friends. The future home of the estimable couple will be Seattle, for which city they will leave on Monday next. Miss Jackson, during her duties as principal of the Johnson street school was greatly loved by the pupils, who will miss her in her new sphere. Mr. Going is well and favorably known in connection with civil engineering in Oregon, and has recently been appointed to a like position on the new Seattle railway. THE TIMES joins a host of friends in wishing the happy young couple a future of prosperity and happiness.

A Successful Scotsman.

Alexander Mitchell, the well known railway king of the Northwest, died very suddenly in New York on Tuesday last. "Sandy" Mitchell—the popular cognomen by which he was known—was president of the Chicago-Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, as well as being largely interested in many of the lines running out of Chicago, and the monetary institutions of Milwaukee and other prominent western towns. Mr. Mitchell was essentially a self made man. He was a Scotsman, an Aberdonian by birth, having first seen daylight in that shire in 1818. He came to Milwaukee in 1839 a young man of twenty-one, with nothing but a good parish school education, a clear head and a determination to get ahead in the world. He began his career as a clerk in a small insurance office. With the growth of that city his ramifications expanded until at the time of his death he had accumulated wealth to the extent of 12 to 20,000,000. In addition to his railway interests he owned a magnificent residence and grounds on Grand Avenue, the Chamber of Commerce and the Mitchell bank buildings. Many a successful Scottie in the Northwest owes his advancement to Sandy Mitchell's generosity.

A Popular Officer.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Clementi Smith, of Brandon, Manitoba, are guests at the Driard. They are en route for California. Mr. Smith is Dominion Lands Agent for the Souris district, with head office at Brandon. This gentleman is an old pioneer of that country. He was one of the company of volunteers who accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley to suppress the Red River rebellion in 1869-70, since which time he has resided in Manitoba. He is thoroughly familiar with the prairie province, having traveled all over it, as well as a considerable portion of the Northwest Territories. Mr. Smith is very popular amongst the settlers of his district, he having proved himself to be a steadfast friend in their cause and interest. No section of Canada has settled up so rapidly as the Souris district, and in no other locality have there been less grievances to lodge with the government. All this is attributable to the tact, management and sympathy with the settler of Mr. Smith. They will take the Elder on Saturday for San Francisco where they intend remaining for a few weeks and return again to this city, stopping over for a few days.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottle 10c. Try it. *

Columbia River Pests.

The *Oregonian* says that an Astoria canneryman who was in Portland a few days ago, stated that the Columbia river fishermen are taking very few salmon. The price paid,—90 cents,—however, induces many to go out when they do not expect to catch more than four or five fish. The supply of salmon coming to this market continues very small. A lot received from Lewis river yesterday had their "throats" eaten out by seals. These pests of the fishermen are very numerous in the Columbia, and it is said that they have followed the salmon into the Cleackamas. It is singular that some organized effort is not made to get rid of the seals and sea lions, which do so much damage to the salmon fishery.

Joined the Benedicts.

A London paper of a recent date contains a notice of the marriage of a well-known gallant in Victoria's social circles. We refer to Mr. William Lewis Boyle, who will be remembered as secretary to the Hon. A. N. Richards, whilst Lieut.-Governor of this province. He married Charlotte, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Norman of "The Rookery," Bromley Common, Kent, England.

First C. P. R. Steamer.

The Parthia, the first steamer of the new Canadian Pacific line from Yokohama to Victoria and Vancouver, is announced to have left the former place yesterday, and will be due here about the 18th of May. Her cargo consists of tea and silk for Liverpool.

TALK WITH WORKERS

Necessity of Combination—Reduction of Working Hours.

A Workingman's Views on the Great Labor Question.

[By One of Themselves.]

A short stay in this Province has so convinced me that the condition of the workers here is deplorable that I feel it my duty to put a few words before you. You may judge for yourselves as to their truth.

My acquaintance with the political question here is meagre, but politics is a thing I do not intend to touch upon. My subject will be the present state of the workingmen, and a few suggestions by which that condition can be ameliorated. Ere I came to this country I had been led to believe that it was an elysium for the working classes. I found the opposite, for, speaking from an experience gained in almost every land where the English language is spoken, I must say that the laboring classes are worse by far in this much belauded country than in any other which I have visited. Long hours of labor, small wages, scarcity of employment, excessive taxation, and an apparent apathy on the part of legislative bodies as to what is good for the masses, seems to be the prime causes for this, and I ask you, as fellow-men, why not try and gain for yourselves an easier way of earning your daily bread than by ten hours of hard and unremittent toil? While we lie prone and dormant we may rest assured that the capitalist will not encourage us to shorten one hours of labor. It remains with us to do it, and as it is an indisputable fact that the laboring classes are largely in the majority, it seems queer why we are willing to allow a few nabobs, who, because they have riches, assume to be better than us and to lord it over us.

Is it because we wield the hammer or handle the pick that we are degraded, and cease to act and think or have the feelings and rights of men? Apparently that is the idea of those who feed and fatten on our life-blood.

I ask you, as men of intelligence, if it is not opposed to every principle of right and sense that hundreds of men should slave their life away, toiling and moiling from early morn till darkening eve, subsisting on the bare *necessities* of life, and by a course of ceaseless labor kept down and degraded, that one or a few men can live in ease and luxury, and with no exertion have the best that can be procured? I know that your answer to this will be that such a state of things is not right. Then, why is it not changed? Hundreds of thousands of laborers throng this land. From them comes the cry of want of work, and the greedy capitalist, seeing their need, offers them a miserable pittance which just suffices to keep soul and body together. Can we blame the capitalist? No, we have put the opportunity into his hand, and he uses it. The apathy and carelessness of the laborer is now being turned to account by the crafty money-king, and he lives at ease at the expense of us. The remedy is union and action on the part of the laboring classes. Let us but demand, and enforce our demands by the power of might, and our demands will be listened to. Why should we slave and work while others toil not? I do not wish for a moment to live without labor, nor do I wish to inculcate principles which can be construed as antagonistic to law and order; but I do say that the laboring classes have the power to obtain what they wish, namely, less hours of labor, and somewhat better wages, that their lines may be somewhat less like that of slaves than at present. This is to be obtained by concerted and universal action; not by a strike organized by one trade or one body of men, but by the union of all those who are in the ranks of labor. It behooves us, then, to join together that we may become strong; then by preconcerted action we can gain our point. It has been tried in other lands, and has been found to work, and it will work here. Would it not be a glorious thing to see 50,000,000 laborers, guided by one common impulse, actuated by one common wrong which demands redress, to see them banded together and by unity of action refuse to accede to the demands of the capitalists?

It has been said that the eight hours' movement could not answer here, as this country would be swamped by laborers from the United States, and that manufacturers could not compete with the Americas at a reduction of the hours of labor. I maintain that it only remains for us to show that we mean business, and our American brothers will not be behind hand in helping us. Why should not this idea be propagated and fostered in Victoria? Perhaps this idea has now had its birth, the idea of a common action of the laborers of this continent. Let us sink national and political feeling, and let us join in the attempt to better our condition; and should the vast army of toilers, from the frigid zone of Northern British America to sultry Mexico, from the rolling Atlantic to the vast Pacific, join hand in hand, the attempt will not be made in vain. We cannot expect to see this accomplished in a day, but we can, by thought and action bring it about, and we should strive to induce others to join and help. It is not to benefit a few that this action is advanced; it is to benefit many, and it will be a benefit that will last through all time, and in after years receive the blessing of the toilers.

The laborer has brains as well as his employer. Why should he not use them? Think for yourselves, my brothers; think and act. You need not fear that action on your part in this matter will endanger your chances of earning a livelihood, for when the great laboring army of this continent shall be as one, then the employers can have no power to spite the few, who having learned the value of their rights, dare maintain them. It has been said that many would join us, but that they are in fear that should their employers become aware of it that a discharge from work would follow. Shame on such cowardice. Better by far be slaves at once, and fawn and creep to the will of the lordly aristocrat, who assumes to own them, body and soul, than to allow themselves to be so downtrodden. I can scarcely conceive that such can be a fact, as it would show at once that the power of the money-king is even greater than we think, and it would show, what I cannot believe, that the Anglo-Saxon working man was devoid of pluck, an accusation which all of them are ever ready to dispute.

In Australia, eight hours a day is the national day's work, and the contrast in the appearance of the laboring classes there, and with those who left here, is sufficient proof of the soundness of the system. No "tenement" houses are known in that land, and the bright and happy faces of the sons of toil show that the grinding stone of poverty has no terrors for them. It is not much, two hours a day less work, but that good it accomplishes is wonderful. In the first place it decreases production, an over plus of which we are growing under. Again, it gives employment to more men, and, not least of all, it gives a man time to cultivate, refine and educate himself. It has been said, too, that it gives the laborer more time to get drunk, but shame on the one that said it. I am sure he knew not what labor or hard work was. A man who toils for ten hours per diem, seeks his much needed rest at night, too tired to enjoy any recreation. He goes through the same routine day after day and year after year, till the tired and fagged body will no longer hold the soul that animated it. He then dies and is soon forgotten. It will be seen from this that not much time is left for improvement of the mind or body, and small wonder at the heavy footstep and stooping back of the laborers, when such a life is lead. Small wonder, too, that he takes a glass of liquor now and then, to drive the thoughts of his position from him.

To enable the laboring classes of this country to emancipate themselves from this slavery, a bondage worse than that endured by the blacks in the Southern States, it remains but to combine, and by combination alone can the release from this terrible slave work be obtained. Let politics be sunken; let national prejudices be set aside, and let us only stand together; then the supremacy of capital over labor can be broken and the condition of the laborer benefitted. Not for an instant do I underestimate the great good of capital to the workingmen. Without it there would be no work, but I do deplore that capital should be so powerful that when in the hands of unscrupulous men, that dollars should be of more account than souls.

WORKER.

Mountain Notes.

Supt. Whyte, of the C. P. R., on his return to Winnipeg last week, from the mountains, stated to a reporter that the mining and lumbering business was very active in the mountains, that capital was now finding its way in that direction; and these important resources were likely to be soon developed, so that the people would reap the benefit of their richness. A very large saw mill has been lately established at the junction of the Kicking Horse and Columbia rivers, near Palliser. Mr. Whyte made enquiries about cattle losses during the winter, and ascertained that the first estimate was exaggerated, and that the worst sufferer will not lose over 15 per cent., while on some ranches the loss will not exceed 2 per cent.

Mr. Whyte reported the line to be in good condition through the mountains, the road-bed to be excellent from Winnipeg as far west as he had traveled. No trouble is expected from snow slides. When the frost comes out of the ground, some land slides are expected; but as the company has made preparations for that, no serious interference with traffic is feared. Mr. Whyte observed along the line that farmers are active in spring operations, and he anticipates that a very large area will be seeded. No trouble has been experienced, nor is anticipated from spring freshets.

For Alaska.

The palatial steamer Olympian arrived from the Sound at 10 o'clock last night, and left for Alaska at 11 a. m. to-day. There are about fifty passengers on board, mostly Alaskan miners and traders, either returning or going up for the first time, to begin the season's operations. The steamer carried little freight, as that trade is left for the Idaho, which follows in a few days. Among the passengers were several mechanics for the Treadwell mine, and Capt. Duff's party of nine prospectors for the Yukon.

A Miner Killed.

On Tuesday morning a young man named Thomas Harris was instantly killed when working in No. 1 shaft of the Vancouver Coal Company. A piece of coal, weighing about a ton and a half, fell from the roof and crushed Harris underneath. Deceased leaves a wife and child a few weeks old to mourn his death. He was a Past Grand of Black Diamond Lodge I. O. O. F., and District Deputy of the United Ancient Order of Druids, and the members of these societies will take charge of the funeral.

Obituary.

On Saturday evening, Mr. Walter Akenhead, an old and highly esteemed resident of Nanaimo, passed from this world to the life beyond. Mr. Akenhead has been ailing for some time, but the disasterous fire on December 5th last, by which his building and household effects were destroyed, aggravated the complaint which has now terminated fatally. He was a native of Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 61 years, and leaves a widow and several grown up sons and daughters.

Express Rates Raised.

In order to conform to the requirements of the interstate commerce law, the through rate of $15 per 100 pounds on general merchandise from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington to Portland, Or., by Northern Pacific Express, will be discontinued after 30th inst., from which date the rate will be $16.50 per 100 pounds.

The Museum.

A case of birds, mounted by Walter B. Anderson, Fort Simpson, and by him presented to the museum, arrived by the Boscowitz this week. The museum is steadily growing under Mr. J. Fannin's able management, and in a few years we will have an institution in every way worthy of the province.

Gold Hunters.

A party of experienced California gold miners are in the city bound for Gold River which empties into Nootka Sound. Several of the party were prospecting at Gold River last summer and found signs indicating the existence of the precious metal. They are now going to work their "find" with the utmost vigor.

Decree of Divorce.

Mr. John Joshua Russell, of Strawberry Vale Farm, has entered a decree of perpetual divorce from his late wife. The decree is signed by Judge Gray.

C. P. Huntington, the railroad magnate, has returned to New York after an extended trip over his properties.

Edwin Booth opened in Detroit on Monday night of the 18th, in "Richelieu," to a $3,500 house.

George Bubser, the champion (?) pugilist of England, arrived in New York last Monday.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, April 22, 1887

AS OTHERS SEE US.

"The eastern system of managing provincial finances," says the Toronto *Mail*, "has been introduced in British Columbia. For the last fiscal year the revenue of the province was $592,863 and the expenditure $772,000, while from July to December, 1886, the receipts have been $221,821 and the expenditures $358,042. For the next six months it is estimated that the revenue will be $350,000, and the expenditure $673,728. The estimated receipts and expenditures for 1887-8 will be such as to leave a deficit of $194,023. Thus in three years a deficit of $833,106 will have been incurred. To meet the deficiency the government proposes to raise a loan of a million dollars and to increase the provincial taxation upon real and personal property and wild lands. The increase in the taxation will produce $37,000 a year, while the loan will cost about $60,000 a year. The province, upon its present expenditure, incurs an average annual deficiency of $275,000. The cost of the loan, minus the revenue from additional taxation, will be $23,000; so that in round figures, unless sweeping reductions are made in the expenditures, there will, after present deficiencies are met, be a difference annually on the wrong side of the ledger of $300,000. To meet this there are the prospective sales of Crown lands and expected increases in receipts from timber and mining dues. These, however, are in the future. The great excess of expenditure over present receipts shows that the Eastern method of financing for Provincial purposes is not unknown in the Far West. The Legislatures expend, and trust to the future for a balancing of accounts. In some cases temporary relief is found in the negotiating of loans; but in all, except in the case of Ontario, the Dominion Government is looked to as the benevolent parent to whom, should help be required, application will not be made in vain. There seems to be a good deal in the idea that if the Legislatures had no resources other than their own to fall back upon they would be more economical. Certainly, if they could only be induced to regard their arrangement with the Dominion as final, they would be inclined to make their outlays with caution."

THE GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE.

In referring to the arbitrary legislation of the government on the liquor license question THE TIMES of Monday stated that "it was vigorously "opposed by the Hon. Mr. BEAVEN, "but with *the government against him* "the leader of the opposition was "powerless to defeat the obnoxious "bill."

The *Colonist* italicized the words "the government against him," and launches out into a tirade of abuse of this journal for not stating that the Honorable JOHN ROBSON spoke and voted against the bill. The dense scribbler on our morning contemporary forgets, or possibly he may not be aware of the fact, that the government is responsible for all legislation passing through the Assembly, emanate from which side it may. So soon as the leader of the House loses control of its legislation and acts the government is one of name merely. This is a well known constitutional principle of responsible government, and one that cannot be contraverted. It is quite correct that the Hon. JOHN ROBSON spoke and voted against the measure. In this respect he was but carrying out his well known views on temperance and other social reforms. When the amendment was first proposed by Mr. THEO. DAVIE it contained a provision to give power to any two Justices of the Peace who might have had Provincial jurisdiction, with the consent of the manager of a railway, to grant a license. It needed but to be pointed out by Mr. GRANT that the provision was a most unjust one to bring about the restricting of the power to issue licenses to resident Justices of the Peace. The electors of Cowichan are aware of these facts, and the red herrings of the *Colonist* will not direct attention from the question in order to mitigate the conduct of the government and its "boss."

THE MONOPOLY CLAUSES.

The Toronto *Mail* says: "The British Columbians want to see the monopoly clause in the C. P. R. contract abolished so far as their province is concerned. The chief trade of British Columbia is done with their neighbors to the south, and branches crossing the frontier are being projected. If the members from this province join the members from Manitoba and the territories the Government will probably be compelled to abolish the monopoly this session." Our Toronto contemporary gives the British Columbia members credit for more independence than they possess. They are not speaking more particularly of the representatives of Victoria—the sort of men who would take an independent stand in the interest of the public, if thereby their positions as office-seekers were imperilled. Sir JOHN has them well in hand, notwithstanding the fact that "party" does not obtain here as in Ontario. Fancy NOAH SHAKESPEARE voting against monopoly and incurring the displeasure of the only men from whom he can expect favors! He knows a trick worth two of that.

THE assertion has often been made that men of towering intellects engaged in state craft are utterly incapable of saying funny things. Of late BISMARCK is determined that such a slander on statesmen shall not go unchallenged. It is reported that the agent of a Bordeaux wine house, after receiving an order from the Prince, asked him about the probability of war. "Tut, tut," exclaimed the Prince. "What put war into your head? Do you suppose I would order wine of you if I expected war? No, no, I would come and get it myself."

PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH.

HONEST AS THE DAY IS LONG, BUT VERY EXAGTING.

The Peculiarities of a Curious People. Customs Before the War—Opposition to the Common School System—Few Outside Alliances.

"There is not a more curious people under the sun than these same Pennsylvania Dutch farmers. Their ancestors were the pioneer settlers in one of the most fertile sections of Pennsylvania, and the superstitions, customs and antipathies of the fathers are still held by the sons. The war of the rebellion did more to dispel the traditions of the Pennsylvania Dutch than anything in their history; but go among them in the back counties, where their farms are isolated from towns, and you will find them still firm believers in spooks, witches and charms, and strong in their doubts of the necessity of common schools. They are as honest as the day is long, and the most close fisted and exacting in a bargain of any people in the world. Driving long distances to market, they will haggle over a dime in a bargain that involves probably the sale of hundreds of dollars' worth of produce, and if assured by going ten miles farther they will be able to sell their goods and make the extra ten cents, they will not hesitate a moment to take the journey. The extra time and labor they do not take into account.

"From the earliest days of the Pennsylvania Dutch farmers they have regarded mental service as the duty of women. It is by no means an uncommon sight to see, in passing these back farming regions, the women working in the fields as well as the men, not only hoeing and harvesting, but following the plow or harrow. This idea that women shall have no mission beyond menial labor is well illustrated by the fact that many a domestic drudge in the town families is the daughter of some farmer rich enough to buy her employer over and over again. I have a servant in my house whose father is one of the best known Dutch farmers in eastern Lehigh county, and is worth at least $50,000.

"Before the war the old Dutch farmers held to the custom of their fathers, which prompted them to never refuse to extend financial aid to another, and that without exacting written obligation or interest. If one farmer needed a few hundred dollars he went to any neighbor whom he knew had the money. The loan was at once forthcoming, the borrower naming a certain day and hour on which the money would be repaid. If he failed to keep his word he was forever in disgrace, and no one was bound to respond to his request for aid again. Defaults in payment of these unsecured and unremunerative loans were very rare, so sacred was the verbal contract held. The scarcity of money that came with the early years of the war, and the premium that gold commanded, sent speculators through the Pennsylvania Dutch farming regions, and the cupidity of the farmers was soon awakened, and they for the first time began to realize profit from the use of their money. Then the old custom of helping one another without some return of the favor was gradually abandoned, and the bond and mortgage took its place. As the Dutch farmers, as a class, are seldom in need of borrowing, and are suspicious of outsiders in making loans, the existence of fortunes in stockings and coffee pots may be further explained.

"When the common school system was first proposed, although it was the scheme of Pennsylvania Dutch legislators and executives, the farmers were a unit in opposing it. After it was authorized by law its machinery in many of the districts of the Dutch counties necessarily passed into the control of its opponents. Their policy was to establish as few schools as possible, keep them open only a few weeks in the year and employ only such teachers as were willing to serve at the lowest possible wages. Many old timers have not modified their opposition to the common school yet, and will not accept its benefits. The consequence is that there are whole communities where nothing but German is read, written or spoken. It is a characteristic of the race to preserve their language, which is a quaint combination of English and German.

"The one great characteristic of the Pennsylvania Dutch is their regard for and strict attendance at church. No matter how far the nearest church may be away, the farmer and his family never miss a Sunday's service. A man may offend against law in other ways and be forgiven, but if he neglects his church he is at once placed under the ban of society. The Pennsylvania Dutch are proud of their party, and they adhere closely to old forms. They are the severest of Protestants. Politicians understand and use his love of church among the farmers, and a candidate going among them and making ostentatious show of his church connections, and, being able to quote from the Scriptures, captures the hearts and votes of the simple minded Dutchmen.

"Probably nowhere else in the country are the social pastimes of the farmers preserved and indulged in to such an extent as they are among the Pennsylvania Dutch. The apple cut, the corn husking, the quilting bee, the old fashioned country dance furnish the amusement and recreation to the buxom Dutch maidens and lusty swains to-day as they did to those of hundreds of years ago. The dances are kept up from early evening until daylight. There is no going to bed after a dance. The women go at once to their household duties and the men to their labor in the field the same as if they had slept as usual, from candle light to candle light, according to the old Dutch custom. Work indoors and out begins as soon as there is light enough to see, and continues until it is too dark to see, winter and summer.

"The Dutch families discourage and disapprove of all marriages that will destroy the purity of their blood, and hence the marriages with members of any other race are very rare. This accounts for the remarkable preservation of the language, the customs and the traditions of their forefathers among these people, surrounded as they are by influences of the highest modern thought and example. But in spite of their exclusiveness, their tenacious adherence to ideas of a century ago and stubborn resistance to the advance of those of to-day, the lessons in integrity, industry, thrift and thoroughness which they have given have had a most beneficial effect, not only in the region which they have developed, but throughout the state as well, and Pennsylvania is a hundredfold the better for their presence."—Cor. New York Mail and Express.

A Craving for Girls.

Keith county's craving need just now is girls—wholesome girls. The valleys, canyons and hilltops echo the mournful cry of lonely homesteaders, and hundreds of outstretched arms and longing eyes mutely appeal to the east for succor. Good, strong, handless girls are wanted, and they can't come too soon or too frequently. It is related that a party of theatrical barnstormers recently stopped over night in the county. Three of the stars were eligible, and the country boys captured and married them, which broke up the troupe.—Omaha Bee.

Belva Lockwood's Capital Letters.

Belva A. Lockwood makes better capital than any other woman in America. She uses green wax and seals with a thimble.

A CHINESE OFFICIAL DINNER.

The Viceroy at Nan King Entertains the American Minister.

There were three Chinese entertainments at Nan King. I describe only the one at the viceroy's yamen, as being the most distinctive.

Above the dais in the room was a quiver of paper cases varying in length. It was explained that when the general sent to a prisoner a long one it meant a death sentence; when he sent a short one it meant bastinadoing. In the center of the room a table without cover was set with bowls, chopsticks and the tiny Chinese cups. At the last moment it was found that knives and forks were forgotten, and Capt. Miller sent to the ship for some of his own. When they came the dinner—at which Capt. Miller, the general, the Taotai, the interpreter, and I were present—commenced. There were bowls for the captain and me, but only chopsticks and short porcelain spoons for the others.

A large bowl was put in the center of the table, into which the general put a spoon, and, rising as he did so, deposited some of the contents in our bowls. We rose to acknowledge the courtesy. After we were helped, the others helped themselves with their spoons and conveyed the contents to their mouths. This process continued through an innumerable number of dishes—birds' nests, sharks' fins, sharks' lips, bamboo shoots, etc., with chicken, duck, pork, mutton, etc. There were Chinese wines supplied by attendants who sedulously filled the cups. At intervals the attendant brought to the guests a damp cloth, with which the faces were moistened. Pipes and cigarettes were smoked between the courses. I noticed at the Union club in New York and the Bohemian in San Francisco the same custom prevailed. After a time the table became much disfigured with the various gravies which dropped from the spoons and chopsticks, and occasionally a servant wiped it with a cloth. The dinner went on through two hours, and new bowls of fresh meats and soups seemed never ending.

I finally suggested to the general that I could eat no more, but if he would keep the balance until I came back in two years from now I would do the best I could. This sally was received with laughter and encored the feast. Dishes were brought ad infinitum until you absolutely surrender. There was much jollity and fun at this dinner. I told Charles Lamb's story of the discovery of roast pig, which was received with shouts of laughter and the announcement by the Taotai that he had one house and a pig and that he was going home to burn the house this night.—Minister Denby in Indianapolis Sentinel.

Her George Flunked.

They came up stairs into a dentist's office yesterday. They were lovers. She had her Grecian jaw tied up in a handkerchief, and one of her pearly molars was aching away with fifteen horse power. He was pale, and little shivers ran up and down his back.

"Now, George, you said you would," she observed as the dentist approached.

George turned paler yet, and his chin wouldn't hold still to be wiped off. He had rashly promised his daisy that if she would consent to have that aching tooth drawn he would have a sound molar extracted, just to prove to her that it wouldn't hurt.

"Now, George," she continued, as she laid aside her wrap and bonnet.

"I'll have it out in one moment," added the dentist as he arranged his chair.

Would George flunk? Shivers seized him. His hair crawled. His knees wouldn't stand still. He braced himself, and tried to smile, but his legs wobbled, his smile went down behind his collar, and with a groan of despair he turned and clattered down stairs. She will be lonely for a time, but she'll hide it from the world while she looks out for a chap with some sand to him.—Detroit Free Press.

The Man About Town.

I fell to thinking of the rounders and men about town as I leaned over the edge of a box and saw them file past me in platoons. They go to pieces at a faster rate than any other set of men in the world. Many a head was gray that did not show a sign of age five years ago, and man after man passed by with a careless carriage and blase face who had not passed 30, but who looked and acted the man of 50 years. Some of the men who were turning gray when I was a boy, and who are perhaps now 40 or 45 years of age, are round shouldered, bent and querulous, their faces white and their heads bald and gray. They were admirably dressed, their manners easy and agreeable, and everybody knew them, but they were the old-est men in the world that night. The average man-about-town seems to go to pieces all at once. He is suave, well dressed, agreeable and apparently healthy for a few years, and then suddenly he goes all to pot. It never changes his manner or his habit. It holds him up as an appalling example to younger men, but I doubt if it ever does any good.—New York Cor. Argonaut.

Railroads in France.

All the French railways are "boxed" by the government. The state is itself a railroad proprietor, and the lines which it does not own are under its protection. It fixes the tariffs and looks over all the affairs of the companies. It does more; it taxes every passenger. Without counting the privileges of government functionaries, and the free passes of all the soldiers, the state draws $17,000,000 every year in taxation on the passengers. There is a government superintendent in the offices of the company and also one stationed in every large town. Such a thing as competition and opposition is thus impossible. There are now 31,560 kilometers, or 21,000 miles, of railway in France. Every year the lines carry 180,000,000 passengers and 85,000,000 tons of merchandise. The companies employ 228,000 men. The quantity of baggage which each passenger is allowed free in France is very small—30 kilogrammes (or a little over 60 pounds).—Paris Cor. Hartford Times.

Talking About Carpets.

"We have in stock no less than a thousand patterns of carpets," said the manager of a big carpet store on Wabash avenue, "and our present stock comprises 3,000 rolls. Not one of these patterns is more than a year old. The activity of the carpet designers and manufacturers is something marvelous. Perhaps as many as 1,500 or 2,000 new patterns are produced in a year in this country alone. There are carpet designers in this country who draw salaries as high as $10,000 a year. The most expensive carpets in our stock are $4.50 a yard, but we often make carpets to order, or have them made in Scotland of best Axminster, that cost as much as $24 a square yard, laid. It is quite the fashion among wealthy people in Chicago to have the carpets for their libraries and parlors made to order from designs furnished by their decorators. I have often seen $1,200 or $1,500 worth of carpet put into one room of ordinary size."—Chicago Herald.

Would Rather Have Left Unsaid.

"Well, but if you can't bear her, whatever made you propose?"

"Well, we had danced three dances, and I couldn't think of anything else to say!"—Punch.

According to Erlenmyer, a German physician, there are now "three scourges of humanity." Morphia, alcohol and cocaine are the three.

THE GREAT MYSTERY.

The following Sanscrit literature is from one of the hymns of the Rig Veda, written more than 3,000 years before Christ:

Nor aught nor naught existed; yon bright sky
Was not, nor the broad firmament on high
Above.
What covered all? What sheltered? What concealed?
Was it the water's fathomless abyss?
Then was not death—hence, there was naught immortal;
Then was no confine betwixt day and night—
The only One breathed breathless in itself;
Other than it there nothing since has been.
Darkness then was, but all at first was veiled
In gloom profound—an ocean without light.
The germ that still lay covered in the husk
Burst forth, one nature, from the fervent heat.
Then first came Love upon it, the new spring
Of mind. Yea, poets in their hearts discerned,
Pondering, this bond between created things
And uncreated. Comes this spark from earth,
Piercing and all pervading, or from heaven?
Then seeds were sown, and mighty power arose—
Nature below and Power and Will above.
Who knows the secret? Who proclaimed it here?
Whence, whence this manifold creation sprang?
The gods themselves came later into being.
Who knows from whence this great creation sprang?
He from whom all this great creation sprang?
Whether His will created or was mute,
The Most High seer, that is in highest heaven,
He knows it—or perchance e'en He knows not.

The Palest Man in Indiana.

"It is not often that to be a cripple is a fortunate thing," said Deputy Customs Inspector Orson B. Curtis, "but if I had not lost my left hand during the war I should have lost it two weeks ago.

"The way of it was this," he went on. "For eight years I have been on duty at the ferry dock, much of the time at night. It is my custom to remain in the office up stairs until a boat touches the dock, and then go down to meet the passengers as they land. The custom house is built on piles, in fact, on a part of the dock, and when a boat touches it jars the building so that, even if I were taking a 'cat nap,' it would awaken me. During all these eight years I have had no vacation until this month, when I went down into Indiana on a visit. I was riding at night in a day car, my shoes were off, and I was asleep, when the train started out of a little station near Peru. I do not know whether I was even partially awakened, but the jar impressed me with the idea that the boat had touched the dock, and, leaving my seat, I walked to the end of the car, opened the door, went out upon the platform, turned to the left, descended the steps and stepped off, in my stockinged feet, into the snow. As I did so the car struck me and knocked me down, and my arm was so close to the rail that a wheel touched my empty sleeve. I rolled over, away from the track, and got on to my feet so quickly that I caught the rear platform of the next car. I suppose I was the palest man in Indiana when I got aboard."

Two Fifth Avenue Girls.

Do you suppose that Fifth avenue girls are always as staid as sticks? No, no. A little old man, as ugly a specimen of the human race as ever assisted in disfiguring the earth, was going down that thoroughfare bending nearly double under the weight of a big basket of pigs' heads, which he carried on one shoulder. The rain was pouring and the sidewalks were wet. He slipped, and, in his effort to keep his footing, one of the heads fell to the pavement. He stood looking at it in woeful predicament and, although he knew he could not stoop over far enough to reach it without losing his balance, he made several ineffectual attempts. The street was full of hurrying people who jostled him on both sides, but nobody paid any attention to him, except that occasionally some one looked with an amused smile at his dilemma. Presently along came two pretty young girls, neatly dressed in black cloth newmarkets, with black boas and muffs, and regulation tall hats. "Oh, see there!" said one, and before the old man knew what had happened there was a faint whiff of perfume in the air, and a pretty girl with a dainty handkerchief protecting her gloves, had lifted the pig's head and with the help of another pretty girl was putting it in the basket. But some of the piggy's inborn obstinacy seemed to remain in his brained and dressed pate, for stay where they put it it would not. The old man stood as motionless as a caryatid, and the girls, with flushing faces and occasional laughter, tiptoed and worked and struggled with that refractory head, which, however they fixed it, would slide right off again. The passing people began to stop and in ten seconds a big crowd was watching the operation, when, after the manner of his actions in life, piggy's pate suddenly became docile and lay perfectly quiet in the exact place where they had tried half a dozen times to make it stay. As the old man moved off with his burden resting quietly on his shoulder, a cheer from a bootblack was echoed in an approving murmur from the crowd as it went on its way again, casting admiring glances at the two girls who stepped off briskly with cheeks as red as jacquominots.—Clara Belle in Kansas City Journal.

N. P. Willis and His Canda.

Willis was a handsome man, and got his reputation for frivolity by his fondness for society, and from the fact that he was always in love to the day of his death. To this circumstance was due many of his best poems, notably the one beginning:

'Tis midnight deep. I come but now
From the close air of lighted halls.

Perhaps one of the sweetest love poems in the language. It occurred in this way: Willis was at a large party in West Washington place, where he met Miss Charlotte Canda, a beautiful and very accomplished girl, after whose father the Canda house in Lafayette place, then her residence, was named. He had met her often before, and this time their flirtation became very serious. They kept early hours in those days, and Willis left before midnight, Miss Canda soon after. She was sitting in the carriage waiting for her father, and it never was known how the thing occurred, but it was supposed that, the coachman, leaving his horses for a moment, they ran, and the lovely girl was thrown or jumped from the carriage on the corner of Broadway and Washington place. She struck her head and was carried insensible into the New York hotel, where she died in half an hour. While she was dying Willis was in his room, and, as he afterward told me, writing this poem, and declared that, had she lived, she would have been his wife. He was devotedly attached to his mother, and altogether a very lovable man, and, yet, strange to say, he never got along with his sister, Fanny Fern, nor she with him, a circumstance which I attribute to the fact that, as ungallant as it may be to say it, Fanny was what may emphatically be called a "nipper."—J. W. Watson in Pioneer Press.

Landing Provisions in a Storm.

While on his way home at the usual early morning hour a reporter fell in with Capt. John Hlonda, homeward bound also. It was blowing rather fresh and raining, and the reporter remarked: "Rather rough, cap'n." "Not so rough as it was where I was forty years ago to-day," was the reply. "Where was that?" "I was landing provisions at Vera Cruz for the American army. The soldiers were suffering for food and we took a lot of provisions to the mole in a life boat and threw them ashore and the soldiers, with life lines around them, waded out in the water to catch the flour, bacon, etc." The United States brig Sumner, commanded by Raphael Semmes, was wrecked in the same storm near Vera Cruz.—Portland Oregonian.

Justice Waite's Cosy "Den."

Preceded by my host I left the parlor, and at his invitation went up to "the den," as he calls it. He, a man of 70, ran up the long flight of stairs as nimbly as a boy of 17, and as we ascended he explained that this was his workshop. The den is over the dining room, and is an ideal piece of work. Well lighted and ventilated, tastefully carpeted and papered, it is a charming apartment. A bright fire glows and sparkles in the grate, a rich, warm rug is in front of it, and the large table is drawn up close so as to get the full benefit of the heat. The desk is piled with legal looking papers; from out of the half open drawers peep others of the same character, and on a little cleared space stands a half emptied coffee cup.

As for books, there are hundreds of them, all arranged in precise rows in the bookcases and covered in conventional sheepskin. They are all law books; you see no novels or poems, no newspapers scattered around. In every available spot on the walls where the bookcases do not interfere are hung engravings of Judge Waite's predecessors, large photographs of Webster, Clay, Grant, Hayes and other distinguished men. From the top of a huge bookcase a great stuffed owl—that emblem of pompous wisdom—looks wisely down, as if sitting in judgment on the chief justice and his visitors. It is in this cosy room that Justice Waite does most of his work.—Cor. Philadelphia Call.

The Mormon and His Wives.

Among the more well to do Mormons in most cases each wife has a house for herself and children and the common husband passes a week at a time in each establishment. Social etiquette demands that a man shall take with him into the work, and its festivities the wife with whom he is living at the time at which an entertainment is given. The invitation is therefore addressed to him, and it is understood that only the wife whose roof is at the time sheltering him shall accompany him. The same rule applies to any theatrical performance or amusement.

We were driving with one lady, who, desiring to speak to her husband on some important business, went to the house of another wife, where he was for the time living, and, finding that he was at breakfast with her, left us in the drawing room and, stepping into the breakfast room, transacted her affair, and in five minutes rejoined us with a perfectly placid face. This lady assured us that between herself and the seven other wives perfect love and concord reigned. "If you say so together you would see how fond they are of me," she said. But though she introduced us to many of her friends and some of her husband's daughters by other wives, she did not give us an opportunity of witnessing proofs of an affection which seems to women of the Gentiles so impossible and unnatural.—Cor. Boston Transcript.

The Richest American Actress.

Lotta owns in her own name and without incumbrances the Park theatre in Boston and the International hotel property in front of that place of amusement. For this she paid $350,000 in cool cash in addition to $23,000 that she paid to Henry E. Abbey for the movable property it contained, such as scenery, furniture, carpets, etc., opera chairs and gas fixtures. The theatre is said to be the best stocked in this country. There are over twelve complete sets of stage furniture, one costing $800, another $350, and so on.

In addition to the scenery in the theatre over forty complete sets were found stored in an outside warehouse. All the "properties" were estimated to be worth not less than $30,000, so that prudential Miss Lotta and her ma, with the wary financial eye, were not driving a bad bargain. In addition to this Lotta has $100,000 invested in different manufactories and dwelling houses in New York and Harlem. She has one house and lot covering nearly a square and originally costing $90,000. She has a house and property on Staten Island, and in Akron, Chicago, Kansas City and San Francisco. Add to all this the $400,000 worth of jewelry and you'll see that the sum of $1,000,000 does not fully represent her possessions.—Boston Letter.

A Sure Financial Sign.

Col. Gabe Wharton two or three years ago was sent to Mexico by a syndicate of New York capitalists, including Mr. Seligman, the famous Hebrew banker, who wanted to build a railroad to that country. Col. Wharton was not pleased with the outlook, and reported to the company that the prospect did not justify the expense. Mr. Seligman, who was much interested, and thought that great fortunes were to be made in that part of Mexico, was considerably disappointed. He thought perhaps Wharton had not informed himself sufficiently on the resources of that country, and so expressed himself.

"Colonel," he asked, "why do you think our railroad wouldn't pay?"

"Well, the fact is, Mr. Seligman," said Wharton, "when I went down there to study the industrial status of the country I was immediately struck by the fact that there were no Jews there. Where there are no Jews there is no business enterprise and no prosperity."

Mr. Seligman was immensely pleased with the keen response.—Louisville Post.

Marston, the English Poet.

Philip Bourke Marston, the English poet, novelist and essayist, whose death occurred recently, came of a poetical family. His ancestor, John Marston, was a poet and dramatist in the Elizabethan days, and his father, Dr. Westland Marston, was the author of several poems of merit. Philip Marston was born in London, in 1850. He was handsome in his babyhood, and Miss Mulock, his godmother, by the way—addressed a poem to his babyship, which began:

Look at me with thy large, brown eyes,
Philip, my king.

Through an accident received while playing his eyes were injured when he was but 3 years old, and his vision was impaired. As he approached manhood he became totally blind. As an author he was successful from the first. He was for years a favorite contributor to the Frank Leslie publications.

Forgetful Young Married People.

A California man was so completely beside himself on his wedding day that he forgot the name of the woman he was about to marry and had to go to her house three times to ask it before he could remember it long enough to get a license. A New York maiden became a wife, and in the course of a few weeks ordered a new bonnet. She did not receive it and sent her husband to ask about it. "The lady has given us no order." He told his bride and she went to see about it. "No bonnet for Mrs. So-and-so at all!" It took a full half hour to discover that the poor child had quite forgotten that she was married and had given her maiden name.—New York Graphic.

Forty Years in Making.

"What do you suppose my wife did yesterday?" asked a Lisbon street man of mysteries. "Don't know," was the reply; "perhaps she got up and built the fire." "No, sir! But I'll tell you what she did do. She finished a patchwork quilt yesterday that she began just forty years ago this winter, when she was a little girl of 4 years. The sewing is in contrast, but not more than would be expected. What is also quite strange, her mother started her to making it forty years ago and cut out the squares for her, and her mother helped her draw it in yesterday."—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

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The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, April 22, 1887

From the West Coast.

Capt. Warren's sealing schooner Grace (Captain Paltie) arrived from Clayoquot last night. The Grace experienced a portion of the severe gale of the 1st instant, but sustained only slight damage. She brought in about two hundred seal skins. The catch thus far of all the schooners has been very light, due principally to the rough weather. When the Grace left nothing had been heard of the Active and among the friends of Mr. Guttman and others on board there is an uneasy feeling for the vessel's safety.

A brig bottom-up was seen in the neighborhood of Clayoquot—name unknown.

A private letter from Mr A. Laing, now at Barclay Sound, says the schooner Gem, of San Francisco, is there waiting a chance to put to sea. If she and the Anna Beck had not come in at the time they did they would have been lost. The gale of wind on the first was the worst ever seen on the coast. Very few seals.

A Progressive City.

Portland has made another decided stride in her onward progress. The bridge spanning the Willamette, connecting the city proper and the suburbs on the east side of the river, has been completed and thrown open to the public. Portland is to be congratulated in possessing progressive energetic business men. To them is largely due the credit for the rapid strides towards metropolitan greatness the webfoot commercial metropolis has of late years made. There is not the most remote danger of Portland's commercial supremacy being superseded by any rival across the borders. With such men as Mr. Donald Macleay at the head of her commercial, shipping and manufacturing interests as represented by him in being President of the Board of Trade her commercial interests are not likely to suffer. Portland is destined to become a mighty city and no effort on the part of her public men will be left undone to achieve that end for our sister city on the Willamette.

The Snow Sheds.

Mr. Robert Balfour, superintendent of bridges and snow sheds for the C. P. R. between Donald and Revelstoke, informed the *News* in a most emphatic way that the snow sheds have stood the test, and that with one exception (shed No. 9) no snow got through, and that was owing to carelessness. The bridges which have been swept away by avalanches have been replaced by structures which will avoid or withstand the snow-slide difficulty. Spans will be substituted for trestle work and sheds will be placed over others affected by the snow. All bridges along the line between Donald and Revelstoke are in good condition and there is little or no possibility of other snow-slides occurring this season.

The O. & C. R. R.

Work on the Oregon & California Railway is being pushed forward vigorously. It is supposed that when the snow flies again that the iron-band connecting Portland with San Francisco and all south and southeastern points will be completed. The ship Starbuck, now unloading at Portland, has 2806 tons of steel rails on board for this enterprise, 700 car wheels, 552 kegs of spikes, 1480 bundles of fish-plates. The entire road is to be laid with steel rails. Its completion will prove another great boon for Portland's trade and commerce.

Obituary.

Herman Morris, whose death occurred on Thursday afternoon, was a pioneer of the province. He leaves a wife and family.

Thomas Richardson, a rancher of Nicola valley, died of heart disease at St. Joseph's Hospital on Wednesday, aged 52 years.

Mr. Donald McLean, for many years collector of inland revenue for the Guelph division, died very suddenly a few days ago from heart disease. The deceased was a worthy and highly esteemed citizen. He was brother to Mr. McLean, one of the government printers, Ottawa, and Mr. McLean of the Seaforth *Expositor*. He leaves a family of grown-up children, all doing well.

Did Not Succeed.

Col. Powell has returned to Ottawa from his mission to the Hawaiian Islands. He failed in his mission and the government has abandoned all idea of opening up a trade with that country. He represents that the renewal of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Hawaii precluded all possibility of Canada making any arrangement in that direction. He found the white population and the government of King Kalakaua strongly in favor of annexation to the United States, although the king and native princes are opposed to it. Had the Col. been successful British Columbia would be largely benefitted thereby.

A Reward Offered.

A reward of $250 is offered by the sheriff of Kootenay district for the apprehension of an Italian named Caruso, who had a hand along with Buras Farino, in the murder of William Sands, alias Kelly, in a Rogers Pass saloon early in March. Sands had been disagreeing with Farino and the latter sailed into him with a chair. Caruso undertook to help his compatriot and sent a dirk into Sands, who died the following day. Farino was arrested in short order. The murderous Caruso, who escaped, was in a Winnipeg cell recently on a charge of drunkenness.

Large Immigration Commenced.

The rush of immigrants prophesied for this summer is beginning, and if it only keeps up in the same ratio the population of the Northwest will have very largely increased before the season closes. During the week ending Friday night 892 immigrants reached Winnipeg and were distributed throughout Manitoba and the Northwest. Some came through to the Pacific coast. On the 9th 142 arrived, and on the 10th 51, making for the last nine days a nice little aggregate of 1,085.

Bogus Bills.

Counterfeit bills of the Bank of British North America are rather plentiful in the east, and may find their way to this province. On the 12th inst., John McAdams made a trifling purchase at Windsor, Ont., and got a bogus ten dollar note changed. On being arrested, a large number of counterfeit B. N. A. bank bill were found in his possession.

How it Operates.

The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* of the 7th inst., says the Minneapolis millers began yesterday shipping flour by boat to New Orleans. This is their only resource, in view of the rail rates made compulsory by the Inter State Commerce law. If they cannot find a market by water they must stop business.

Cod Fishing.

The fisheries department at Ottawa has received information that private parties intend to go extensively into the cod fishing business off the Pacific Coast during the coming season. The government will likely take steps to properly develope the fisheries, which are of immense value.

Blaine's health still continues to improve. He will leave for home in a few days.

VANCOUVER'S BOOM.

The Terminal City is Brisk—Trade Lively—Still Racking Ahead.

Mr. T. C. Sorby, architect, Vancouver, is in the city to-day. He states that building operations in Vancouver are very brisk. Cordova street is filling up rapidly. Additional stores are being erected for the Hudson's Bay Company, to be devoted especially to the wholesale liquor department of their business. Mr. Alexander, of the Hastings Mill Co., is building a branch store in brick near the Hudson's Bay Co.'s store. Mr. Devine has also built a large store for photographic and an agency business. Another large two-storey building is being erected for stores on the same street.

Ald. Hamilton is erecting a couple of stores, with dwelling above, on the corner of Hastings and Granville streets. The tenders are in for Lord Durham's brick block on Granville street, and are now awaiting his decision. The tenders for Sir George Stephen's block, Granville street, are also under consideration. The designs for Lady Stephen's block, on Hastings street, have also been submitted by Mr. Sorby, and are awaiting her ladyship's decision. Messrs. Oppenheimer are building new offices in connection with the present block and are about ready for occupation. Mr. Angus' brick store is being pushed forward rapidly and will be ready for occupation within a month. Mr. Angus' house is also rapidly approaching completion. The C. P. R. hotel is up to the level of the second floor. This will be a very extensive building. A large number of men are at work on the edifice. Every endeavor is being made to push it to completion. It is intended to open the hotel in the fall. Mr. Harry Abbott's residence will be completed in a few weeks, when Mr. Abbott's family will remove thither and reside there permanently.

Extensive preparations are being made in various ways for the reception and accommodation of the C. P. R. officials and employees, which are expected to remove from Port Moody about the 1st of May. St. James' Episcopal Church is rapidly approaching the finishing touches and will be opened with divine services early in May. The grounds surrounding the edifice have been laid out and ornamented with shrubbery and trees imported from Victoria.

The city is spreading west in about equal proportions. Suburban lots are being enquired for by new comers for residential property and are commanding enhanced prices. As a sign of the times land agents and boomers are as numerous as blackberries and equally as ripe for business. So much improvements going on necessarily keep a large amount of capital in circulation. All the hotels are full and are during a satisfactory trade. The arrival of the trains, and the Pacific Ocean steamships, will give the terminal city a still greater impetus.

Mr. Sorby is being consulted by several parties in this city, and expects to have several buildings in hand in a few weeks. He returns to Vancouver to-morrow morning.

Jubilee Endowment Fund.

An appeal is being made by the bishop and church-warden of the Church of England to the churchmen and churchwomen of the diocese for the establishment of a jubilee endowment fund, to assist in paying the stipends of the district clergy. Some districts have only fortnightly services, which ought to be weekly, others with considerable population have none, and there are new settlements not at present supplied at all. It is hoped that $5,000 may be raised, which will probably be supplemented by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge to a liberal amount.

School-Master Abroad.

A Toronto wholesale clothing house recently advertised for a traveler. Applications for the position poured in from all sections of the country. Amongst others was the following unique one which is given *verbatim et literatum*: "gentlem i see in monday *globe* for 'a man to traVel for a reddymade Clothing business i think i would suit i am a tailor by trade wich did not agree with my Helth i thought i would write to see if the Place is still Vacant please let me no at once strictely temperate Charictor indesputable direct to —— county of ——"

Site for the Hospital.

Mayor Fell and Messrs. J. H. Todd and Joshua Davies, appointed by the general hospital committee to inspect and report upon a site for the new building, this morning drove out to Garbley, the estate of the late Mr. Woods, on the Arm. The property comprises ten acres, and is beautifully situated. The committee were favorably impressed with the site, and will probably recommend its purchase if a better one does not offer. The price asked, we understand, is less than $1000 per acre.

Favors the Grand Trunk.

The Dominion Live Stock Association at its meeting in Montreal on the 14th inst., resolved that as the Grand Trunk and the C. P. R. have agreed to issue no passes to live stock men, and as the Grand Trunk when it had no opposition issued passes free for the return of men in charge of stock, it pledges itself when practical to ship exclusively by the Grand Trunk.

They Don't Like It.

An Eastern paper finds fault with the sparseness of the population of Cariboo. It says: Mr. Reid, who is elected for the Cariboo district of British Columbia, polled about 150 votes and his opponent about 110. Yet by virtue of those 150 votes, Mr. Reid sits in Parliament and neutralizes the voice of constituencies wherein from four to eight thousand votes were cast.

The Signal Service.

The signal service in connection with the meteorological bureau will this year be extended, and a weather report given daily for the Northwest and Pacific Coasts. Hitherto the probabilities only applied to a small portion of the Dominion, but hereafter the reports applying to the entire country will be published.

Hixon Creek Mine.

Cheering news is being received daily from the Hixon Creek mine. New machinery is being placed in position for operation. It is estimated that there are 100,000 tons of rich quartz in sight. Many specimens of rock show free milling gold. Stock holders in this mine rejoiceth greatly at the foregoing intelligence.

Canned Salmon.

Messrs. J. H. Todd & Son are in receipt of a very handsome diploma and medal, awarded by the directorate of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, to the Richmond Canning Co., for the excellence of their canned salmon—"Horse Shoe Brand"—as exhibited by them at the Exhibition held in London last year.

Gen. Middleton.

Major-General Middleton will probably start on his annual tour of inspection early next month. During the summer Sir Fred expects to visit British Columbia to inspect the defences here.

Surveys.

An Ottawa dispatch of the 12th says: Extensive surveying operations will be carried on in the Northwest and British Columbia this year.

MAINLAND NEWS.

[From the Columbian 14th.]

A Victoria gentleman, representing a large brick yard in the Island city, visited the city with a view to contracting for sales in this city during the coming building season.

A party of French lumbermen, 19 in number, from Restiguche and the Bay of Chaleur, arrived in the city to-day. They will be employed by the Royal City Planing Mills.

D. W. Port, who left a few days ago for the east, writes back from Winnipeg. He states that at present there is not much snow in the Selkirks and Rockies, and that it is melting away by degrees each day. He does not think there will be any serious floods in the Fraser, as was feared during the latter part of winter.

Yesterday morning as the tea ship George was entering the narrows two Indians and a stevedore put out in a canoe from Moodyville to meet her. On reaching the incoming ship the stevedore climbed aboard her, and the two Indians preferred to remain in the canoe and follow in the wake of the vessel. They had not gone far when a ripple of the tide caught the canoe and upset it, throwing its occupants into the water. Someone on board noticed the canoe, bottom up, floating in the water, but as nothing could be seen of the Indians it is supposed they were drowned.

Lumber sells at $23 per thousand in the Rocky Mountains.

County Court opened this morning with an unusually large docket.

Large quantities of eastern flour are arriving in the city for local merchants.

The real estate market is quiet at present. The principal sales during the last month have been of farming lands, most of them in the vicinity of Ladners. Some of these sales have been concluded at a very satisfactory figure. One gentleman lately disposed of ten acres near the Delta for $100 an acre. Lulu Island lands also sell at a ready figure. Many well to do eastern farmers are arriving in the city lately for the purpose of purchasing agricultural lands. In nearly every case preference have been given to Delta or Lulu Island property. Vancouver property also sells at a fair figure. One dealer reports selling $20,000 worth of property during one week. In this city the market is very inactive, although inquiries are being made daily concerning property in Westminster and Vancouver are about on a par.

At Centerville (Chilliwhack) on the 7th inst., Douglas Davidson, one of the early pioneers of this coast, finished his earthly career. He was a native of Prince Edward Island, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Capt. Rogers, of the steamer Dunsmuir, reports that No. 1 buoy and the Red buoy, at the entrance to the South Arm, are scarcely visible. One of the buoys seems to be half full of water, and shows very little above the surface.

Monthly report of the York district school, Upper Sumas, for the month of March: IV. Class—1st Sarah Campbell, 2nd Margaret Campbell, 3rd Wendall Bowman. III. Class—1st Willie Campbell, 2nd Minnie Russell, 3rd Frank Russell. II. Class—1st Thomas Campbell, 2nd Meno Bowman, 3rd Benjamin Bowman. I. Class—1st Fannie Campbell, 2nd Lena Roscoe, 3rd Maggie Russell. Will Blair, teacher.

PERSONALS.

From Friday's Daily.

Mr. Joseph Mason, M. P. P. for Cariboo, left this morning for home. Mr. Mason's family will remain in Victoria during the summer.

Mr. Burdette H. Farren, of J. S. Farren & Co., one of the leading oyster and fruit packing firms of Baltimore, Md., is at present visiting this city. Mr. H. F. Sieward, one of Victoria's most energetic citizens, was manager of the mammoth establishment of Messrs. Farren & Co. previous to his coming to this province. The capacity of the house is 6,200 bushels of oysters per day, besides its appointments for the fruit business. Mr. Sieward has been requested by Mr. Farren to accept the agency for the firm throughout British Columbia and to introduce the famous "F" brand of oysters and canned goods here. The agency could not have been vested in better hands than those of Mr. Sieward, who has the advantage of a thorough knowledge of the business.

From Saturday's Daily.

Messrs. C. E. Perry and J. McLeod returned from the Sound this morning.

Mr. L. Beckingham is in the city on his regular tour of the Northwest.

Mr. T. C. Sorby, of Vancouver, paid the capital city a flying visit to-day.

Mr. Chas. Beak returned from the Sound to-day.

The Rev. Dr. Reid and Rev. D. Gamble were passengers by the Starr this morning from the Sound.

Mr. F. G. Richards, jr., of the Clarence, returned from a brief visit to the mainland last night.

Mr. T. C. Sorby, the genial Vancouver architect, is in the city.

Mr. John Fannin, curator of the museum, came down from Vancouver to-day.

Mrs. T. B. Hall left for Montreal this morning. Mr. Hall accompanied her as far as Port Moody.

Prof. John Macoun, in charge of botany in connection with the geological survey department of the Dominion, was a passenger from the east yesterday.

Mr. D. E. Brown, the indefatigable District Freight and Passenger Agent of the C. P. R., returned from Portland and the Sound ports by the Starr this morning. He reports railway matters as extremely encouraging for his company.

Dr. Eberts, brother of Mr. D. M. Eberts, of this city, and recently house surgeon of the Winnipeg Hospital, has resigned in order to take an important position at the Dunsmuir mines at Nanaimo.

SUPREME COURT.

[Before Mr. Justice Walkem.]

Watt vs. Ferguson—This is a suit for libel brought by Dr. Watt, of Barkerville, against the defendant, Geo. Ferguson, of the same place, for a communication which appeared in THE TIMES. Mr. Walls, on behalf of the defendant, applied for six weeks' time to answer a number of interrogatories. The learned judge gave the defendant one month. Mr. G. Wilson for the plaintiff.

Wise vs. Tuttle, *et al*—Mr. Walls, on behalf of the defendants, applied to change the venue from Victoria to New Westminster. Mr. Justice Walkem held that as Sir M. B. Begbie had already fixed the time and place of trial, he had no power to interfere.

Wise vs. Tuttle and others—Mr. Hett applied to-day to have the new trial at New Westminster, on the ground of the extra expense caused by bringing the parties and witnesses to Victoria. The Chief Justice refused to change the venue. The new trial will take place Friday, 29th inst., with a special jury.

City of Banff.

The government have decided to place the site of the future city of Banff Hot Springs, in the Canadian National Park, on the market at an early date. The plans are now being prepared and will be forwarded at once to the land office at Calgary and the Springs, where purchases can be effected.

IRELAND'S CRIMES BILL

Exciting Scene in the Imperial House of Commons, London.

The Lie Freely Handed—Healey Suspended for a Week.

THE COMMONS A BEAR GARDEN.

In the Imperial Commons on Friday an exciting scene occurred. Major Sanderson charged the Nationalists with associating with murderers. Healy replied regardless of consequences by calling Sanderson a liar. The Speaker called on Healy to withdraw the expression when the following episode took place: Healy replied, "I am not entitled to rise until you sit down." (Cheers.) The Speaker resumed the chair. Healy again took the floor and said: "I am only able to meet the charge in one way. If you rule Major Sanderson in order my expression is equally in order. If you rule him out of order I shall withdraw my expression." Mr. Speaker—"That is not so. Sanderson made a charge of the gravest nature and the responsibility rests with himself. It is his duty to prove it if he can (cheers), but I can't allow the expression you used." Mr. Speaker again called upon Healy to withdraw it. Healy refused. Mr. Speaker thereupon named him, W. S. Smith, first lord of the treasury, moved that Healy be suspended.

REDMOND JUMPED UP

and shouted "I say he is a liar too." The House divided on the motion—carried 118 to 52. When the vote was announced Healy walked out of the House applauded by all the Parnellites, who stood up waving their hats and raising cheer after cheer. Sanderson upon attempting to resume his speech was interrupted by Sexton who asked Sanderson whether he (Sanderson) persisted in his statement or would withdraw it. Sanderson replied that Sheridan was the member of the executive committee of which the member for West Belfast (Sexton) was also a member. [Loud cries of "Oh!" "Withdraw."]

Sexton: "Did you know me to be a murderer or ever associate with a man whom I knew to be a murderer?" [Cheers and "Withdraw."] Sanderson said: "I said Sheridan was on the committee and I was against him. A true bill was found for complicity in the Park murder. The committee must have known what kind of a man he was."

"A WILFUL, COWARDLY LIAR."

Sexton, springing to his feet, shouted: "I say you are a wilful, cowardly liar!" Then there was another uproar. The Parnellites all arose and cheered frantically, waiving their hats. As soon as there was a chance to be heard, Sexton, again addressing Sanderson said: "If I ever meet you outside the door of this House I'll thrash you." When quiet was restored the Speaker said that unless Sexton withdrew his expression he would be compelled to "name" him. He appealed to the House to assist him in his duty, adding that he was willing to do any thing in his power to allay bad feeling. [Cheers.] The Speaker then asked Sanderson whether he charged Sexton with associating with murderers. Sanderson gave an evasive answer, which was interrupted by loud cries of "Answer," "Answer," "The Speaker's question," etc. He eventually withdrew the words he used. The Speaker then asked Sexton to withdraw his expression, to the same time adding, "I cannot conceal from myself the fact that the provocation has been very great." At the request of the Speaker both gentlemen later on withdrew their offensive expressions. Healey was suspended for a week, but it was supposed an effort would be made to have the order revoked.

THE DEBATE RESUMED.

Sir William Harcourt resumed the coercion debate. He said that the present alliance between the Liberals and Parnellites was based on a Liberal recognition of the fact that the wisest policy in Irish affairs lay in some form of Irish government which would tend to satisfy the Irish people. He held that the effect of the enforcement of the bill would be to make the government more distrusted and the league more popular than ever. The proposal to make the bill permanent Sir William characterized as opposed to the fundamental conditions of the union between Ireland and Great Britain. The government professed reverence for this union, but were doing their best to violate it. If the government earnestly desired to maintain the union let them abandon the policy of exasperating the Irish people and adopt a policy of justice and conciliation. (Cheers.)

HEALY'S SUSPENSION.

LONDON, April 16.—The government has ordered the customs officials to observe a strict watch over ships arriving from America or Europe with a view to prevent the landing of dynamiters.

The Conservative-Irish members of the House met last night after adjournment and effected an understanding with the government to have the suspension of Healy surrendered on Monday next. Healy spent a great deal of time in the House of Commons library to-day, searching for precedents covering his case. He declares the entire party prepared follow his example. Ten Liberal-Unionists voted with the Tories last night to suspend Healy. Twenty-seven Gladstone-Liberals voted with the Parnellites.

FOUR LIVES LOST.

AMSTERDAM, April 15.—Four thousand five hundred students last night serenaded King William and the Royal family, who remained here since the recent royal birthday festivities.

The hotel in the centre of the city, which was crowded with guests who came here to join in the festivities in honor of the King's birthday, caught fire last night and was destroyed. Four of the inmates were killed, and several sustained injuries of a more or less severe character.

THE NEWMARKET.

LONDON, April 15.—At the Newmarket Craven meeting to-day the Newmarket handicap race for 500 sovereigns was won by Eurain.

FIGHTING IN AFGHANISTAN.

BOMBAY, April 16.—Intelligence has been received here that a body of Ameer of Afghanistan's troops made an attack on a force of Ghilzai rebels and killed 200 of them. Several villages in the disturbed districts of Afghanistan have been distroyed by fire. A number of other tribes have joined the rebellion against the authority of the Ameer. It is said the Russians are moving by slow stages towards Schultcar, which place is about 140 miles northwest of Herat.

The Ameer has sent a force, under command of Parwana Kahn, formerly commander in chief of the Afghan army to avenge the recent massacre of Gholam Haider Kahn, Governor of Mareef, while he was leader of the expedition to assist in suppressing the Ghilzai rebellion.

THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

The Prince of Wales has consented to act as honorary president of the International Exhibition to be held at Melbourne next year to celebrate the continental anniversary of the colonization of Australia.

—The C. P. R. have let a contract for a large freight shed at Vancouver, 500x75 feet. It will be a substantial structure.

A COMING EVENT.

The Liederkranz May Festival to be a Grand Event.

The German Liederkranz, never behind other societies in social events, will give a grand evening entertainment on the 2nd of May, in the Theatre Comique, Fort Street. The principal attraction will be the introduction of the Germain which created such a furore in San Francisco and other eastern centres. The Germain is nothing but a plain waltz or polka with some dozen variations, which are all more or less comical and the source of much merriment. The last variation is undoubtedly very attractive. It is this: In the centre of the hall is a pyramid of boquets and fancy medals, and each lady takes a medal and pins it on the breast of her noble cavalier. Each gentleman takes a boquet and presents it to his favorite, or lady-love as it were. These decorations in the shape of medals and boquets have been procured at great expense in Berlin from the Hoflieferant, the august personage who supplies the Imperial court balls on all such occasions with the decorations. Those in this city are both pretty and unique and were selected by one of the members, Mr. Moses Lenz, who was in Berlin a short time ago on business and pleasure combined. Between the dances the members of the Liederkranz will favor the audience with several choice male choruses. The untiring refreshment committee will ever be on the alert to supply those who are in need. A general good time may be anticipated, and as only a limited number of tickets will be issued, all those who wish to participate must be recommended by at least one member of the society, and no tickets will be sold at the door.

Local Railway Contractors.

We learn that Messrs. C. E. Perry, J. W. McLeod and Thomas Earle, all of this city, with whom is associated Capt. George Hill, of Seattle, were the successful bidders for a contract of thirty miles on the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway, which was awarded yesterday by that company to the gentlemen above named. The contract begins some 15 miles out of Seattle and extends eastwards along the route towards Spokane Falls, where it is understood a connection will be made with the Manitoba road, which is working its way Pacificwards. Active operations by the Victoria syndicate will be commenced in about 10 days, and every effort will be made to push the contract to completion by fall. The work is said to be classed as a medium one. A fair figure has been secured for it by the successful tenderers. A large number of the idle men around the city and country will now get work. Its completion will give Seattle a great boom.

Election Protests.

It is probable that the courts for some months to come will have their hands full with election protests. The following additional protests are now reported: Quebec Centre, Quebec County and Montmorency.

In Nova Scotia the elections of Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. W. A. McLelan have been protested. A petition has been fyled for the personal disqualification of ex-Premier Pipes.

The election of J. A. Patterson, in Lincoln, is protested, and a petition for the seat, on the ground of the disqualification of Mr. C. Cameron, West Huron, fyled. Others are to be heard from.

A Creditable Establishment.

The Victoria correspondent of the New York *Musical World* writes that Messrs. M. W. Waitt & Co., have one of the neatest, prettiest and coziest music stores he ever saw. They handle the Decker Bros., Fisher and Heinzeman pianos; the Mason & Hamlin, Estey and Dominion Organs. They also import heavily from the United States and Europe.

Coming.

From San Francisco it is reported that W. K. Rodgers, *alias* Kissane, has left the United States and is making his way for British Columbia, where he will remain until some compromise is made in his case.

An Age Suicide.

Wm. Kellen, aged 86 years, committed suicide at Seattle on the 18th inst. The old man was addicted to liquor, and after a debauch took a dose of strychnine to end his miseries.

Married.

Mr. Alex. J. Tolmie and Miss Sarah Hennessey were married at Kamloops on the 12th inst. They left on the following day on a visit to the east.

THE TRUSTEE MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR—Our School Trustees must have been in rare trim for their work at their last meeting. Besides attending to routine business, they discussed a variety of important matters. I am glad to see that they are level-headed on the Sunday question. The Sabbath-breaker despises his Maker, and a man who has no regard for his Maker is not fit to be a guide of youth. I am one of those who believe that sporting or fishing on Sunday is work, stupid assertions on the floor of the Legislature and elsewhere to the contrary notwithstanding.

When, however, the Board came to deal with the regulation permitting teachers to take holidays for the purpose of visiting the schools, their modicum of genius on school matters seems to have forsaken them. The object of this regulation—a regulation which, by the way, was unanimously recommended by the Teachers' Institute—is to enable teachers to visit schools and profit from the experience of others by studying their methods. Regulations of this kind have been in force in the older Provinces for years, and are found to be very beneficial. In this Province, where teachers have so few advantages, something of this sort is especially needed. Our magnanimous Trustees are willing to allow the teachers "the Statute and casual holidays" for this purpose. The profession certainly owes them a debt of gratitude. It will be sufficient "for all practical purposes" that teachers visit each other's schools on Saturdays, or Good Friday, or Christmas! The action of the Board might be treated as a good joke—an Irish bull, if you like—only that it betrays a deplorable want of consideration for the best interests of education. Trustees should in every way in their power encourage teachers to advance themselves in professional knowledge, as our children will profit thereby. Remember that "as is the teacher, so is the school." DELTA.

Canadian Tourist Travel.

MONTREAL, April 13.—The general passenger agents of the Canadian Railway and steamboat companies, now in session here to arrange summer excursion tariffs, have telegraphed the Minister of Customs that the proposed new regulations in regard to the admission of travelers' baggage from the United States to Canada are likely to seriously impede, if not altogether stop, tourist travel to Canada. They request that the regulations in question be not put in force till such time as the companies interested in international travel have an opportunity of expressing their views to the government.

ON FIRE.

LONDON, April 16.—The building used as the headquarters of the Salvation Army in London, is burning and will probably be totally destroyed.

THE ST. STEPHEN

Is Seen to Sink Beneath the Waves With all on Board.

The Terrific Storm of the Fatal Friday—Description of the Vessel.

The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* of the 14th says: Ever since the storm off the coast of Vancouver Island on April 1st, in which the bark El Dorado foundered and the schooner Champion was wrecked, much apprehension has been felt here for the safety of the ship St. Stephen, Capt. Douglas, which sailed from Seattle with 2169 tons of coal on March 31st, and was let go by the tug Mogul off Cape Flattery at 11 p. m. She was then in company with the El Dorado. This apprehension has been intensified and the fears of her loss greatly increased by late developments, which leave little doubt that the ship St. Stephen foundered at sea with all on board.

Captain McNeil, of the bark Enoch Talbot, now in this port, said to a *Post-Intelligencer* reporter yesterday:

"About 10 a. m., April 1st, during the terrible storm, I saw a three skysail yard ship, about 500 yards from us, with a heavy list to leeward, apparently cargo shifted. I was too busy looking out for my own vessel to pay much attention to anything else. I thought it was the Ivanhoe or St. Stephen. Soon after this five of my men, who had been aloft, rushed aft to me and said they had

SEEN THE SHIP GO DOWN,

and wanted me to render assistance. Being next door to distress ourselves, we could do nothing at that time. We were then ten miles south of Cape Beale. Ten or fifteen minutes later the weather cleared up, and there was no vessel in sight except a schooner. My men are positive they saw the vessel sink beneath the waves. I wrote this statement to my owners in San Francisco immediately upon my arrival in the Sound. I am certain the vessel I allude to is lost, but whether it is the St. Stephen or not I of course cannot say. She was the only 3-skysail yard ship, except the Ivanhoe, in these parts at that time, and as the Ivanhoe is all right, I must conclude it was the St. Stephen."

Captain Douglas had his wife and daughter with him on the ship, and during their stay in this port they made a host of warm friends, who will be pained to read this confirmation of the fears expressed in these columns regarding the ship St. Stephen at the time of the loss of the bark El Dorado.

A number of telegrams were received at this office yesterday from San Francisco inquiring about the reported loss of the vessel.

During his last trip here Captain William E. Douglas became very much

PLEASED WITH SEATTLE

and made up his mind to locate his family here. Accordingly he and his wife selected two beautiful, eligibly lots on the corner of Fourth and Virginia streets, which they purchased, and on which they expected to erect a handsome residence soon.

The St. Stephen was one of the staunchest and most seaworthy ships that has ever run to Seattle and she was commanded by a most skilful navigator. It is supposed she was caught in the squall and thrown on her beam ends, when the cargo shifted and she could not right. Being heavily loaded with coal she soon filled and sank beneath the waves with all on board, some twenty souls, all told.

Mr. Bell of the Oregon Improvement Company, states that she was not loaded to her fullest capacity but that she could have taken 150 tons more coal than she did. The coal belonged to the Oregon Improvement Company and was insured. Whether the vessel was insured or not we were unable to learn.

Capt. Carter, of the Ivanhoe, says that no blame should attach to Capt. McNeil, of the Enoch Talbot, for not attempting to render the St. Stephen assistance. "I was out in that storm April 1st and I shall never forget it as long as I live. I tell you we all had our hands full looking out for our own vessels and ourselves, and had Capt. McNeil attempted to do other than he did do, his vessel would doubtless have suffered the fate of the St. Stephen."

The St. Stephen was an American built vessel, hailing from New York, but built at Bath, Me., in 1877 by Messrs. Chapman & Flint; her owner being Mr. Benj. Flint of New York; rated a sixth class vessel. Her tonage was 1392.

Political Notes.

The Hon. J. Burr Plumb, Niagara's sweet singer, has been gazetted Speaker of the Senate.

It is believed that Senator Lacoste will be the new Solicitor-General. He has been a very subservient follower of Sir John.

Senators have of late been manufactured to order by the bushel. The latest gentlemen called to the Chamber of the played-out political hacks is ex-premier J. J. Ross of Quebec.

Sir A. G. Archibald, ex-Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba and Nova Scotia, has been called to the Senate and selected as leader of that irresponsible, but extremely expensive, branch of the assembly wisdom (?) of Canada. Mr. Archibald was Manitoba's first governor and for a couple of terms occupied the gubernatorial chair of his native province.

British Columbia is incubating over a Senator to take the place of His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Nelson. It is said that Mr. Barnard's friends consider that gentleman's claims to be superior to that of all others, and that it cannot be ignored. Mr. Barnard's opponent is said to be a prominent local government official located at Donald, who has had much to do with mining matters in the interior.

From Ottawa it is learned that in addition to the new portfolio of Minister of Trade and Commerce another portfolio is to be created, that of Solicitor-General—an office which was abolished at the time of Confederation. It will be practically a sinecure. By increasing the portfolios it is believed by the government that it is strengthening its position. All the same the taxpayer has to foot the bill. Fifteen Cabinet Ministers with fourteen portfolios, at a cost of $8000 to each head of the various departments indicates that another era of extravagance, jobbery and corruption, is about to dawn on the country—God help Canada.

The selection of so bitter a Rielite as Colonel Ouimet showed himself to be during the debate and voting upon that vexed question last session, for the office of Canada's first Commissioner, has clipped the Tory wings of much of that party's venom against those who held that the government were responsible for the whole Northwest troubles. The Orange section of the Conservatives are very wroth with Sir John for appointing a person whom they a short time ago termed a rebel for so important an office as that of Speaker of the Commons. Nevertheless they will swallow it as they have all his questionable acts for the past thirty-five years, with not even a sqeam.

—The Kootenay and Athabasca Railway gives notice of an application to parliament for amendment to the act of last session.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMING.

Essentials Necessary to Success—Energy, Pluck and Capital.

The son of a wealthy merchant in Waterford, Ireland, now a resident in British Columbia, writes the following interesting letter regarding the Province. It has been handed to the Waterford *Standard* for publication:

* * * * Not feeling qualified from my own limited experience to give you the information desired about agricultural prospects out here, I have taken counsel of friends, whose knowledge of the country and success in life entitle their statements to the fullest confidence. Though there are upwards of 10,000 square miles of arable land, scattered from the seaboard to the mountains, of the finest quality (about one-quarter being rich prairie of slightly timbered grass lands), the greater portion of the remainder is covered with almost unbroken forests of huge growth, chiefly fir and cedar, six to eight feet diameter, which must be removed by fire and axe before the land can be brought into cultivation. The price obtained varies from 6s. to 12s. per acre, one-fourth being payable on taking possession, and one-fourth each of the succeeding three years; but it is then fee-simple property. The first step the settler must take is to put up a log hut, and in autumn he commences burning down the timber, unless he is near to a river or the seaboard, when he cuts down, and can dispose of all, for sawing into lumber, at prices which remunerate him fairly for his labor. As soon as the ground is cleared he puts in a crop (generally potatoes) between the stumps, which take three or four years to become rotted enough to remove easily. When his first crop is in he fences his land with split rails, and in some localities, where water is scarce, a watercourse has to be made from the nearest stream or lake for irrigation and other uses. This is often a very heavy piece of work, but it amply repays all in time. In the fourth year the farm is sufficiently cleaned to put in any description of crops. Any plant, fruit, or cereal belonging to the temperate zone will thrive in perfection here and yield great returns—wheat, 40 bushels; oats, 75 bushels; barley, 40 bushels; turnips, 45 tons; potatoes, 30 tons per acre. The early settlers here were a bad lot, who lived chiefly with gun or rod in hand, finding game and fish so abundant; but when game retreated from them into the wild forest they picked up their few belongings and fled across the border into the United States. These men have been succeeded by others of a different stamp, by whose industry, enterprise and perseverance the country is being rapidly settled and opened up. Many, however, lack these qualities, and become disheartened by the hard labor, quit their farms poorer than they came, and cry down the country. There is no use for anyone coming here to farm who does not possess the qualities I have named and some capital—at least £150 to £200? Such men meet with the rich success of their patient labor and steady, hard work, and have reaped, and will continue to reap, the bountiful harvest of that industry. The remoteness of this country from Europe, and difficulties in reaching it, has prevented its settlement more rapidly; but now that railroads are being built in all directions, and the Canadian Pacific Railway from Montreal to here offers such facility for reaching it, I hope to see many of my countrymen, who fail to make a living at home out of farming, coming to this splendid country to make homes for themselves and their families among the people whose kindness and hospitality are unbounded. It may well be called the England of the north. Its climate, especially near the seaboard, is similar to, but more enjoyable than England. On the lowlands cattle thrive out all the year, the natural grasses being most luxuriant and nutritive. To the sportsman it is a paradise, game of all kinds being most abundant; the streams and lakes teem with splendid trout and salmon.

C. R. O.

WAR TO THE KNIFE.

Chamberlain's Speech in Scotland Excites all Parties.

Speaking to an audience of 25,000 persons in Ayr on Wednesday, Mr. Chamberlain said that the opponents of the bill have made but a cry against the repression of liberty. To commit theft; to ruin industrious men and to outrage women. (Hisses and cheers.) What are you hissing, the crime or the punishment?" (Here a man rising and menacing Chamberlain cried, "It is not characteristic of the Irish to outrage women.") Then he continued: "Do you want instances of insults offered to women?" (Cheers and cries of "outrage; you slanderer.") "I did not mean the grossest outrage of all, but personal violence. [Cheers.] Mrs. Byers, who, while accompanying the dead body of husband, was jeered and hooted along the street." [Here the speaker was interrupted by cries of "wash yourself," and general disorder.] "I am stating facts to which opponents might listen in shame where to assassinate—" [A man here says, "Take care of yourself."] "Has the time come," says Chamberlain, "when we dare not discuss political matters in this country without being threatened with assassination? [Cheering.] This is the spirit of the parties in convention in Chicago. I am sorry to know that they have any representatives in Scotland; they are not Scotchmen. That convention, besides being attended by delegates honestly in sympathy with Ireland, had delegates of a different stamp—apostles of outrage and murder. That was the means of that party to effect a settlement. These they seek by the most heinous conspiracy ever devised in a civilized land for literally to violate every law, human and divine. Do you think it infamous to restrain these feelings, dynamite explosions and attempts to assassinate our statesmen? This suggestion may prove a death warrant to some of us. (Cries of "no.") Well, what happens to individuals is of no consequence to the government. Our foes have sympathizer within these walls. Their place of attack receives encouragement from those who ought to be the strongest defenders of our citadel. This makes our task the more arduous, but we will not shrink from it. We will not yield to threats from whatever quarter they come."

Mr. Chamberlain's speech excites all parties. Unionists declare it a declaration of war to the knife with the Socialists. Gladstonians charge Chamberlain with slandering and vilifying his former colleagues by insinuating that they sympathize with the perpetrators of outrages in Ireland. It is asserted that during his tour through

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, April 22, 1887

TRADE WITH THE ANTIPODES.

In commercial and manufacturing circles the hope is being entertained that a considerable trade can be established between Canada and the Australasian Colonies, as well as China and Japan. The development of such a trade will be of much advantage to the Dominion as a whole, and especially so to this province—if advantage by our citizens will be taken of our position. The interests of the Canadian Pacific Railway on the ocean as well as on the land are such as to necessitate extra exertions on its part to push forward for new fields and traffic producing territory. Mr. ALEX. WOODS, Canada's agent general to Australia has already set to work energetically in bringing before the people of that great colony the advantages trade relations with Canada will prove to them. Regarding Mr. Woods' visit the Sydney *Telegraph* remarks:

"For some months there have been sundry vague rumors afloat as to a wish on the part of Canada to establish a larger commercial intercourse with Australia. At the same time, there has been no definite notion as to the shape such trade proposals should take. There are those who, living under these sunny skies and breathing the balmy air of this Australia, are apt to look on "cold Canada" with a feeling akin to pity. Out of sheer sympathy, they shrug their shoulders in "cold" disdain, and affect to ridicule the idea of a country whose strong suit would seem to be snow-shoes and tobogganing being possessed of any commercial importance. Why, an untraveled Australian has not the remotest idea of the extent and nature of Canada's exports and general trade! It would fairly astonish such to learn that, where Australia's trade with the United States runs yearly into pretty tall figures, there is scarcely an item, with one or two trifling exceptions, that Canada is not able to supply us with fully as good, and quite as cheap, if not cheaper. * *

To show that Canada's overtures are genuine, and as a proof of her determination to go into the thing thoroughly, it is sufficient to state that the accredited Agent-General of the Dominion, Mr. Alex. Woods, is now in Sydney. His main function is, first, to get the two "strangers," so to speak, introduced, and then assist in causing the introduction to be the stepping-stone to a closer commercial intimacy. It will be necessary, as a preliminary, to exhibit to Australian eyes samples of such goods as Canada now offers to furnish, with the fullest opportunity given to purchasers of inspecting and criticising. Though Mr. Wood's mission is to all the Australian colonies alike, New South Wales is marked out as the first starting point. Here, in Sydney, a Canadian warehouse will shortly be opened, where samples will shortly be displayed and where all required information can be obtained. Mr. Woods' first efforts will be to establish a connection between the leading business houses in both countries and afterwards to aid in developing the mutual trade thus established. * *

As emphasizing Canada's trade efforts in our direction, the completion of the C. P. R. will play no unimportant part. Fast steamers, at both ends, from Montreal to Liverpool and from Vancouver to Sydney and Brisbane, will form a distinct feature of the company's policy. The passage to England is thus expected to be shortened to 28 days against at present 36 or 37 day service, or 32 days, as proposed under the cabled new mail arrangements now being discussed. Should the Canadian Pacific Company secure a division of the English mail subsidies, their course will probably be to drop the inward mails at Brisbane for direct mail shipment on to Sydney, with a subsidiary service to New Zealand ports. Fiji, as already mentioned, would be made a port of call both ways, thus securing an outward freight in the shape of raw sugar. In favor of their proposed mail scheme, the C. P. R. Co. point to theirs as an Imperial route, which in time of war would be entirely free from disturbing influences, such as the possible blockade of the Suez Canal to any hostile power that for the nonce chose to fly a neutral flag. A direct local advantage claimed by the company is that while Brisbane and Sydney would be the virtual-termini, the coaling, etc., would all be done in Sydney. Should, at the coming Colonial conference, the Imperial government decide to subsidize the present line, Canada stands pledged to do her part, irrespective of Australia, who will also be asked to contribute. It is further claimed by the present company that a saving of something like £800 a trip could be effected by laying in coal at Vancouver instead of at San Francisco. The effect, of course, of such a service, if carried through, would be materially to back up what present advantages Canada has to offer in the matter of trade with Australia, so that while Canada claims the capability for supplying us with what we now buy from the United States at a cheaper price, she not only offers to buy from us to an extent which America never has done, but she further hopes to do her own carrying to and fro, and in Canadian bottoms, in less time and for less money, thus far, than the United States has been doing for us; so that, after all, the whole matter of Canadian trade with Australia may, by going beyond a mere question of sentiment, have some very decided commercial advantages to recommend it. Present proposals can show a solid backbone of sterling facts which it is hard to gainsay from a business point of view."

UPWARDS of three hundred Northwest farmers have already received seed grain from the government.

Big trees are grown in Essex County, Ont. One of buttonwood was teamed from Essex to Windsor the other day, which weighed 92,000 pounds or forty-six tons. The load was drawn by a single team on a pair of common trucks.

LICENSES IN COWICHAN.

Mr. DUNSMUIR's bill, introduced by THEO. DAVIE, giving to two magistrates and a railway president power to issue liquor licenses in any municipality on a line of railway, even in defiance of the sentiment of the community, has been unfavorably commented upon by the press of the province. The operation of the act may be viewed in two aspects—its effect from a temperance point of view, and its infringement on the rights of municipalities. The latter, to our mind, is by far the more important of the two, because the law is a flagrant usurpation of power on the part of the legislature and a complete nullification of "local option." It is the creation of a second licensing board for the purpose of overriding the decision of the first, and while possessing co-ordinate powers, it will only use them to do that which the municipality does not want done—to issue licenses refused by the properly constituted board. Referring to this act, the Vancouver *Herald* says:

"The people are not consulted about the matter at all, and they are treated as if they had no rights whatever in connection with it. If the fight over the temperance question is to resolve itself into arbitrary legislation and the rights of the people, we are going with the people. No community will long submit, if in earnest, to be treated after this fashion, and no person who values local independence will long submit to arbitrary interference. Every organized community should have the privilege to regulate the liquor traffic within its own bounds and not to be subjected to the will of parties who have next to no interest in its well-being. We are very much surprised to find so large a number of the members of the House giving countenance to legislation of this character. It is unjustifiable on any grounds that could be urged in its defence, and it is decidedly wrong to force upon a community what they are opposed to."

If, after this slap in the face, the people of Cowichan return a supporter of the DAVIE administration, they will prove themselves unworthy of their name, and show that they believe themselves incapable of managing their own affairs. The bill was introduced by THEODORE DAVIE, brother to the Premier, who allowed it to pass because he dare not thwart the wishes of the "boss," whose servant THEODORE was. It was vigorously opposed by the Hon. Mr. BEAVEN, but with the government against him, the leader of the opposition was powerless to defeat the obnoxious bill. Had Mr. SMITHE been alive, and in the House, he would have defeated DUNSMUIR's whiskey bill, or at once have resigned from the government.

STEALING OTHERS' THUNDER.

Our Winnipeg telegraphic dispatches of last week announced that the NORQUAY government had adopted the Liberal platform. Such tactics to say the least is despicable. Unable to formulate a policy of their own the Conservatives of Manitoba have had to depend upon the legislative ability of their opponents for the crystalization of a policy that would be acceptable to the people. After a great deal of trouble and caucusing resolved on promulgating the following as leading planks of their platform, and to which is adhibited the signature of thirteen of the members of that party now in the Legislature. The manifesto sets out by stating that "the undersigned Liberal members of the present Legislature, recognizing the necessity of a change in the management of the affairs of the province and the great importance of immediate legislation upon certain matters, will give any government formed from the members of the present House a general support, if they enact at the first session of the Legislature the following legislation: (1.) Charter lines of railway from the International boundary in the old province to any other point in Manitoba, and further undertake to assert and enforce the rights of the Legislature in this respect, financially or otherwise, as circumstances may require that at the earliest possible moment additional railway facilities may be secured to the province. (2) A fair Redistribution measure. (3.) A new Franchise act based upon six months residence and one vote for one man. (4.) A simplification and cheapening of the working of the municipal system.

Said government also adopting and carrying out the following policy:—(1.) A curtailment of the expenses of government, so that the largest amount possible may be devoted to relieving the present burdens of the people. (2.) All the assistance within the power of the province to secure the early completion of the Hudson's Bay railway. (3.) An energetic immigration and colonization policy, that will lead to early settlement of our vacant lands and the development of the province."

The relative strength of both parties in the Manitoba Legislature is now so evenly balanced that nothing, it is believed, will save the Norquay government from defeat. The defection of Messrs. Brown, Douglas and Robinson increases the opposition or combination strength to 16 members. The selection of Mr. DAVID GLASS, Q. C., for the position of Speaker, did not weaken the combination for he was always considered an independent, whose ambition was such that his principles were of a fluctuating nature—the office and its emoluments regulating the price demanded. This is not the only occasion in which Manitoba's speaker played the Judas Iscariot to his party. During the dark days of the Conservative party—when the "Pacific Scandal" revelations so completely overwhelmed it—the first rat to desert the sinking ship was Mr. DAVID GLASS, then representing West Middlesex. It is held that Mr. NORQUAY does not possess the confidence of the country and a determined effort will be made to hurl him from power. The key to the position is now held by the Independents and so-called Independent Conservatives, who have repeatedly expressed themselves as determined to force a change of provincial policy, and the overthrow of the NORQUAY administration will be regarded as a grand triumph for purity and economy in the management of provincial affairs.

TIMBER LANDS LEGISLATION.

It is now generally admitted that the legislation regulating the sale and lease of timber lands passed during the recent session was an act of unwisdom on the part of the majority. Already more than one has expressed contrition for his vote, pleading in extenuation for so acting ignorance as to the actual condition of existing affairs and entire darkness as to its probable effect in future transactions. So far as ignorance is concerned none can set up that plea, for appended hereto is a circular which clearly and lucidly set forth facts that should have opened the eyes of the most callous, servile supporter of the government that a retrogressive step was to be taken; one not designed for the advantage of the country, but in favor of individuals who, having themselves secured all the timber lands they possibly could lay hands upon at low figures, were determined that hereafter purchasers would be handicapped to an undue extent, by having to pay an advance of four fold to the government for the "tailings" left and to such as held for speculative purposes whatever figure might be asked. Already we have stated that the passing of the notorious timber lands act has excluded capital seeking investments from this province. We are credibly informed that over half a million dollars seeking investment has been driven from the country within the past three weeks, and the prejudices formed against such systems of taxation will have a damaging effect on the future interests of the country. A perusal of the following memorandum addressed to the Legislature by a well known citizen will show how neglectful the members voting in favor of the measure were to the true interests of the province:

The growing requirements of the province demand increased taxation, and for this purpose it is deemed advisable by the government to increase the fee simple of timber lands, but before doing so I beg leave to make a few remarks on the subject. The lands of the province are classified as follows: (1.) Land owned by the government at $2.50 per acre; (2.) Land owned by speculators; (3.) Land leased from government at merely nominal rentals; (4.) Land granted by government exempt from taxation; all of which produce little or no revenue to the province.

By increasing the fee simple of government lands enables speculators to sell out at less price than the government, and as all choice locations and frontages are in possession of that class, their property is still further enhanced in value over that owned by the province. To compel development and appreciate the value of the public domain all lands at present alienated from the Crown should be taxed uniformly.

Any attempt on the part of the government to enhance the value of private property to the manifest injury of the public domain would create a monopoly in timber lands and exclude capital from honorable competition. But by assessing standing timber at present alienated from the Crown it would be a constant source of revenue to the province and prevent the alienation of lands for speculative purposes. Land remaining in the hands of the government produces no revenue and should therefore be sold at a nominal rate and then assessed uniformly. By selling public lands at a nominal rate and after standing timber is cut off it would be assessable as wild land and still produce a revenue to the country. By leasing timber lands after timber is removed it reverts back to the government, and most of the mountain lands being useless for any other object, would produce no revenue thereafter. Capital for development will not invest in rear locations in competition with those who hold select frontages and pay little or no taxes. Neither will any one pay a high price for such locations when others have all they want for nothing. Again, if you tax only what is cut, all the rest of standing timber is producing nothing but wild land tax.

Great efforts have been made to induce eastern capitalists to develop our timber lands and create traffic for our national highway, and any attempt at partial legislation will divert it in other directions; but if a uniform assessment is made and all served alike, so that fair competition is possible, no objections will be raised against it. Difficulties placed in the way of acquiring land and partial legislation of any kind will be regarded as favorable to monopolistic rights at present existing, and the prejudice thus formed would be fatal to the immediate development of the country by means of large investments. And as we look to foreign capital for investment, the cry against foreigners willing to invest in our Province is unworthy of any statesman and prejudicial to the best interests of the country.

OUR FUTURE

An Expert's Opinion of the Gold Mines of British Columbia.

Mr. Beaton, of Winnipeg, Secretary of the Hudson's Bay Railway Company, has received a letter from Mr. A. W. Womble, one of the ablest and most widely known mining experts of California, whom he met in London last year, asking for information respecting the recent gold discoveries in British Columbia. Mr. Womble believes that the Pacific provinces will be the gold-producing country of the future. The opinion of so eminent an authority is of great value, even although personally unacquainted with the territory, and it will be interesting to know on what it is based. He says, writing from London, England, under date of the 25th ultimo:

"You will remember when you were here last year that I expressed to you my opinion that there would be a great gold excitement and very large gold veins discovered in that part of the continent. My reason for that was the fact that all our great fossil or ancient river beds in California and the Pacific coast, sometimes called the "blue gravel leads," flowed almost directly north and south; but during the volcanic period the melted lava running down these streams filled them up, and in many places now they are found covered with mountains of volcanic lava 1,000 feet high. Long and expensive tunnels have been driven into these mountains and the ancient river beds are now being worked. They contain a quartz which has a character of itself and which is not found anywhere in California and only in British Columbia. The gold is quite coarse and always very pure and free. The modern or present rivers run from the Sierra Nevada mountains almost west, and it is my firm belief that the great gold-producing country of the future will be British Columbia and not Alaska. This gravel never came from Alaska, because the geographical position of that portion of the continent is not favorable to these formations and the ancient river beds there lend directly southwest—that is, those of them which have been found."

The Pope progresses to send a German miracle to rattle in Berlin.

A blizzard dreamily in the American Northwest. At Yankton, Dak., the mercury fell from 60 to zero.

A GREAT SENSATION.

A Letter Written by Parnell Approving the Phœnix Park Murder

Produces a Great Sensation in Political Circles this Afternoon.

THE PARNELL LETTER.

LONDON, April 18.—The *Times*, as a proof of its assertion at the conclusion of its article on "Parnellism and Crime" states that it has further documentary evidence and prints a *fac simile* of a letter signed by Parnell and supposed to have been addressed to Egan to pacify his subordinates, when Parnell publicly denounced the Phœnix Park murders. The letter fills one side of an ordinary sheet of note paper and is in a strange handwriting, and signed: "Yours very truly, Chas. S. Parnell." Parnell's handwriting is at the top of the other leaf. The *Times* suggests that the signature was so written in order that it could be torn off if necessary. The letter, which is dated April 15, 1882. The address is as follows:

DEAR SIR:—I am not surprised at your friend's anger, but he and you should know that to denounce the murder is the only course open to us. To do that promptly was plainly our best policy; but you can tell him and all others concerned that although I regret the accident of Lord Cavendish's death I cannot admit that Burke got no more than his desarts. You are at liberty to show this to others whom you can trust also; but let not my address be known. He can write to the House of Commons."

The *Times* says Parnell cannot hope that a simple refutation of the letter can have any effect on the public. He must bring more solid proof to annul the effect of the disclosure.

The *Globe* commenting on Parnell's letter says: He said also that suspicion was already directed against a certain person as the forger. In further commenting on the letter the *Globe* says that until the horrible accusation that Parnell wrote the letter is substantiated we shall refrain from describing it.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: Until the authenticity of the letter shall be absolutely proved there will be no need to discuss it.

The *St. James Gazette* says: The letter is so grave a document that it will not do to regard it as genuine until Parnell shall be heard from concerning it.

Several Irish members of parliament departed for Dublin this a. m. to compare the handwriting in the letter attributed to Parnell with that of the person suspected as being its author.

The alleged letter of Parnell, supposed to have been addressed to Egan, relative to the Phœnix Park murderers, which the *Times* published this morning, has caused immense excitement among all parties.

In an interview to-day Clancy, Parnellite member for Dublin county, branded the letter as an infamous concoction, and declared that it bears internal evidence of forgery. He said also that suspicion was already directed against a certain person as its forger.

Irish members of parliament assert that as the person to whom it is purported the letter was sent does not wish the address disclosed and the fact that only the signature of Parnell is given as the only part of his hand writing is by itself urged by the Home Rulers as positive proof that the whole thing is a grave fraud. According to them, while it would be a difficult matter to obtain enough specimens of Parnell's handwriting to enable a forger to imitate to an extent necessary to palm off the whole letter as being his and genuine, it would not be difficult to obtain his separated.

Parnell states to the agent of the Associated Press that he will categorically deny that he wrote the letter. Parnell will make his denial in the House of Commons. The editor of the *Times* will be summoned to the bar of the Commons to explain the authorship of the letter.

AN IRISH INDUSTRY.

An agreement has been signed for the formation of a joint stock company for the manufacture of Irish wools and other textiles. The headquarters of the company will be at Dublin. Messrs. White and Tyson, merchants, will shortly go to America to establish connections for the new company.

Julia Mauberg, a talented actress of the Berlin Deutsche Theatre, has died suddenly.

ONLY AN IRISHMAN.

LONDON, April 19.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: Parnell is Irish; therefore the *Times* is allowed to insult and libel him with impunity. We earnestly appeal to the members of the Commons, on both sides to do Parnell justice, and commit the editor of the *Times* to the Clock tower for a breach of privilege.

VOTE ON THE CRIMES ACT.

LONDON, April 19.—Three Liberal-Unionists voted against the second reading of the Irish Crimes' Act Amendment Bill in the House last night. Six Conservatives, six Gladstonians, ten Liberal-Unionists and three Irish Nationalists were absent.

AN INFAMOUS CONCOCTION.

LONDON, April 18.—The Parnellites all declare the letter an infamous concoction and deliberate invention to publish a slander on the leader of the Home Rule party. They say that even on the low ground of expediency Parnell would be the last man in the world to write a letter containing such a damning admission. They contend, therefore, that all reason in the case proves the letter to be a forgery on the face of it, pointing for proof to the contents of the document, especially to the written warning.

A SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

LONDON, April 19.—In the Commons this afternoon Caldwell, Liberal-Unionist, gave notice that he would move for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the charges made by the *Times* against Parnell, and other Irish leaders, in connection with crime in Ireland.

THE PARNELL LETTER

Still continues to be the sensation of the House. Mr. Parnell has stated that the *fac similes* published by the *Times* were forgeries. A comparison of the genuine and forged signatures would at once reveal the difference between the bogus and the genuine one. The forgery, Parnell says, is the work of a person accustomed to penmanship and writing a flowing hand, whereas his own writing is always in the cramped style. Parnell further said the letter and the signature were impudent forgeries, and that he strongly suspected the identity of the forgers. He has not yet decided whether to prosecute the *Times* or not for its publication of the forged letter.

Mr. Parnell, continuing his address, stated that when he first heard of the concoction, at the time he supposed some autograph of his had fallen into the hands of some person for whom it was not intended, but he had seen the letter and he saw plainly that the signature was an audacious, unblushing fabrication. He failed to understand how the conductors of what used to be a respectable journal could have been so hoaxed and bamboozled into publishing such a letter as being his. [Cheers.] Members who compared the forgery with his signature would see that only two letters forged in the signature bore any resemblance to his autograph. The *Times* could have seen the same. He never heard of, nor saw any such letter until it appeared in the *Times*. [Parnellite cheers.] Its phraseology was absurd and its purport preposterous, and every part of it bore the evidence of absolute and irrefragible want of genuineness. He never had known the late Mr. Forster's life to be in danger, in consequence of conspiracy against him. He did not know anything of the conspiracy or the invincibles. Nobody was more surprised than himself when the blow fell upon the victims. If he had been in Phœnix Park that day he would have gladly stood between Lord Cavendish and the dagger and Burke. (Irish cheers). He suffered more than any other man from that deed, and Ireland has also suffered more than anyother nation. It is absolutely untrue that the National league had any communication whatever, direct or indirect, with the Fenian organization in America. He never had any dealings with anybody in America respecting the doings of secret societies. All his sayings and doings in connection with Irish affairs have been open and above board. As to the bill under discussion it was the most drastic measure proposed since 1883, and would empower the government to subject political opinion to a treatment reserved for the worse criminals in England. (Cheers.) The great hearts of the English people are against the bill. He hoped the country would make its voice heard before the committee could be reached. He trusted in God, the English nation and parliament that they would be saved from the peril and degradation of passing such a measure. (Cheers.)

THE TIMES ON THE LETTER.

The *Times* says it is remarkable that Parnell appeared to be doubtful on what grounds to impeach the authenticity of the letter. He first seemed disposed to assume that it might be an autograph which he admits he sometimes gives to enquirers written on the top of a sheet of note paper, or possibly a signature for the use of his private secretary, which fell into unscrupulous hands. Now, however, he asserts that the signature is forged. The discrepancies as he points them out to prove this is extremely unlikely. He possesses several undoubted examples of his signature and in our deliberate judgment there can be no doubt the letter is genuine.

Healy sat in the strangers gallery during the night's proceedings in the House. He will go to Ireland to-morrow in order to be qualified to return to parliament on Monday in time for the Commission bill.

THE NEW MAHDI.

CAIRO, April 19.—Delegates of the new Mahdi had an audience yesterday with the Khedive, to whom they presented letters from the Mahdi to the Khedive, Queen of England and Sultan of Turkey. In the letter to the Khedive the Mahdi says: "If you will recognize me as the true Mahdi you will be saved, and we will be friends; otherwise I will march forward, and the same fate will befall you as overtook your generals." The Mahdi addressed Queen Victoria as the favorite of her people.

THE AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

After some further discussion Sir Bernhard Samuelson's amendment of the crimes bill, to the effect that the bill, if passed, would increase disorder in Ireland and endanger the union of the empire and therefore should be rejected, was defeated in the House to-night by a vote of 370 to 272, and the second reading of the bill was agreed to without division. The result of the division on Samuelson's amendment was received with cheers by the ministerialists, but beyond that there was but little or no excitement.

GUN PRACTICE.

SOFIA, April 19.—A Russian war ship was engaged in practice firing, off Varna, yesterday, and caused great alarm among the people of the town. The Bulgarian authorities have protested against a repetition of such firing.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE COMMONS.

Col. King Harmon on Monday night stated that a couple of tenants had been evicted from the Marquis of Lansdowne's estate.

In answer to Mr. Sexton the Hon. W. H. Smith in effect stated that as Healy had not apologised for his language of Friday night the House would be unable to rescind its motion of suspension. The matter was discussed for some time, on which Mr. Sexton, Speaker Peel, Mr. Jacob Bright and others took part. But no action was taken.

The Irish Crimes Act discussion was subsequently taken up by Mr. Sexton who spoke for some time. The episode of Friday night was referred to by Mr. Sexton very warmly.

CIVIL TROUBLES IN AFGHANISTAN.

BOMBAY, April 19.—Ramana Khan the Afghan, commander who was sent by the Ameer with a force of 5,000 men to avenge the recent massacre at Ghoham Haider Khan and the Governor of Maruguley Ghilzais, whose rebellion he had been sent out to suppress, was met and routed south of Ghuzni by the rebels. The Khan of Dhir has rebelled against the Ameer. He was attacked and defeated the Khan of Bodshora and captured two of the latter's villages and a quantity of breech-loading rifles.

HIS WISHES ACCEDED TO.

ROME, April 19.—The Vatican has been informed that the Centre party in the Lower House of the Prussian department will accede to the Pope's wishes and vote for the ecclesiastical bill in the form in which it passed the Upper House; but they disclaim all responsibility for abandoning the amendments they intended to offer to the measure in the Lower House.

PRIMROSE DAY.

The Primrose Day anniversary of the death of Lord Beaconsfield was generally observed by the Conservatives.

AN EARL DEAD.

The Earl of Longford is dead. He was 68 years of age.

THE YUKON EXPEDITION.

OTTAWA, April 17.—The Canadian government's expedition to the Yukon country leaves here on Wednesday. It will consist of Dr. Dawson, Assistant Director of the Canadian Geological Survey, two subordinate members of the survey, and Dominion Land Surveyor Ogilvie. The chief object of the expedition is to locate and make a preliminary survey of the gold fields in northern British Columbia. Strong representations have come from mining companies at Seattle, W. T., which desire to acquire mining rights in the district, but will not invest capital unless the Canadian government gives them a sure title, as miners are reported to be rushing into Canadian territory, east of the 141st meridian. Messrs. Dawson and Ogilvie have been created, by an order in Council, Police Commissioners for British Columbia and the N. W. Territories, in case of an emergency arising. The expedition will traverse part of Alaska to reach the base of operations, and a safe conduct permit has been obtained from the U. S. authorities.

It is now announced that Chief Justice Hagerty, Chief Justice Wilson and Chancellor Boyd were offered the honor of Knighthood at the same time as the title was conferred on Chief Justice Cameron, but they severally declined to accept the distinction.

OUR NATIONAL DEBT

Stated by Sir Charles Tupper to be $270,000,000.

Strikes in Montreal—Anti-Coercion Meeting in Toronto.

STRIKERS RIOT.

MONTREAL, April 19.—The teamsters employed by the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railroads, went on strike last week for an increase of 15 cents per day, making their wages $1.50. New men were engaged. When they started for the stables this morning, they were attacked by the strikers. A force of police, which arrived, were stoned and held at bay by the strikers, but reinforcements arrived and the strikers were dispersed after a hand to hand conflict. The injured strikers were sent to the hospital.

ANTI-COERCION IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, April 19.—A large and enthusiastic anti-Coercion bill meeting was held here last night and appropriate resolutions were passed. Letters of regret, because of inability to be present, were received from Archbishop Lynch, Bishop Cleary and Bishop O'Mahoney. They all sent contributions to the anti-eviction fund.

OUR NATIONAL DEBT.

OTTAWA, April 19.—Sir Charles Tupper stated in the House of Commons last night that the gross public debt of Canada on March 31st, was $270,000,000, and the net debt $236,000,000.

MR. G. B. WRIGHT

Gives a Glowing Account of the Pacific Province in the East.

Mr. G. B. Wright, whilst in Winnipeg, *en route* to this city, when interviewed by a *Manitoban* reporter stated that British Columbia is on the eve of important developments in her mining and timber interests. The passage of the C. P. R. through the Rocky and Selkirk ranges, has rendered accessible an extensive and valuable mining region. From the southern boundary of the province to the Big Bend of the Columbia, a wide belt extends, abounding in veins of argentiferous galena, and many of the streams affording good placer mining. Upon

THE UPPER COLUMBIA RIVER,

south of Golden City, and to the head of the Columbia lakes, these lodes are very wide and permanent, and carry silver in sufficient quantities to make its reduction very profitable. Upon the western slope of the Selkirks, valuable lodes were discovered last season, which will be worked extensively during this year. Sampling and reduction works will soon be erected upon the line of the C. P. R. and thus individual miners or small companies will be enabled to prosecute mining upon a small scale. Hitherto the difficulty has been that a vein of ore, no matter how rich, could only be made to pay by the expenditure of a large sum, first, to get the ore in the line of the railway, and after that to transport it thousands of miles to be reduced. By the construction of smelters in the vicinity of the mines, each company can extract its ore in large or small quantities, and find an immediate cash market for the product. In Cariboo

THE IMMENSE VEINS

of gold-bearing sulphurets which have been known to exist near Williams Creek, are also in a fair way of being re-opened. So much progress has been made in recent methods of working refractory ore, that iron and copper pyrites, which formerly would not pay the expense of the complicated processes deemed necessary, can now be made to yield these precious metals at a less cost, and yield rich returns. One stamp mill, with chlorination works attached, will begin operations in a few days, and probably two others will be constructed during the present summer. To understand the effect of these upon a country like British Columbia, it is only necessary to be familiar with the results of the

GOLD DISCOVERIES OF CALIFORNIA

in 1849, or the opening up of the silver lodes of Virginia City in Nevada in 1860. Our Pacific province is confidently looking for the flush times of former days. The Legislature, fully appreciating the importance of aiding this prospective development, has offered assistance to companies who are prepared to enter upon such works in a systematic manner. It has authorized the Government to offer to any company who will expend in a proper manner a sufficient sum in opening mines and erect crushing or smelting works, aid to further proceed, in the form of a guaranteed loan, amounting to one-half its previous expenditure. It also further offers a bonus for

MILLS OR SMELTERS,

amounting to one-fourth their expenditure, subject of course to such regulations as the Minister of Mines may establish. The province will receive in increased revenue ten times their probable outlay from the taxes paid by a larger population. The timber lands of the coast and interior of British Columbia are attracting a good deal of attention. During the last year large tracts were purchased from the government at the ruling price, $2.50 per acre, mostly by foreigners. Fearing that the entire timber limits might be thus monopolized, the Legislature, which has just adjourned, increased the price of these lands

MORE THAN FOUR-FOLD.

They also imposed other conditions upon the acquisition of timber tracts, such as the erection of saw-mills, etc.

Although British Columbia is not essentially an agricultural country, yet in the aggregate there are many hundreds of thousands of acres of magnificent farming lands. The crops there rarely fail, and the wheat yield upon the Spallumcheen and Okanagan valley and in the Lillooet district cannot be beaten in any portion of the world. Within the next two years the increased productions of this western region will show Eastern Canada that in some respects her greatest source of wealth lies in her western Provinces.

The Nicola Mines.

Mr. E. Probert and Mr. J. H. Turner returned from Nicola last night. Mr. Probert is the manager of the Richmond Consolidated, in Nevada, and has visited the Nicola mines at the request of Mr. Hopkins, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Richmond Consolidated, and also of the new company organized in London with a view of purchasing and working the Nicola ledges. The Stump Lake mine, and other properties were subjected to a thorough examination, and we believe the impression formed by Mr. Probert is a most favorable one. He is of opinion that the Nicola valley is rich in minerals, which are certain to be developed at an early day. Mr. Henderson, Superintendent of the Foster Milling & Mining Co.'s mine, purchased a half interest in W. D. Patterson's claim, which is adjacent to the property controlled by Messrs. Turner, Wilson and others, and it is stated that he will at once place a ten-stamp mill upon it. Mr. Probert's report will be forwarded to Mr. Hopkins at once.

There will be no strike of building laborers in Toronto, the contractors having agreed to give them 10 cents an hour from April 1st.

An unclaimed corpse was found by P. D. McKellar lies in the railway at his farm at St. Thomas, Ont. A case of foul play is suspected.

DOMESTIC

SEWING MACHINE

WE LEAD: OTHERS FOLLOW.

Is the justly earned motto of the light-running "Domestic" Sewing Machine. In its mechanical construction it has no rival but many imitators.

The new line of attachments that are now sent with each "Domestic" are specialties that no other machine has.

Do not buy a Sewing Machine because it looks like the "Domestic" and can be had a few dollars cheaper. "The best is the cheapest," and that is the light-running "Domestic."

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FORT STREET
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Fancy Dinner and Tea Sets, Very Cheap.
Fancy Chamber Sets, at very Low Prices
Lamps, Stoves, and General

Household Furniture,
New and Secondhand, Cutlery, &c.
Gardening and Carpenter's Tools always in stock, Settlers' and Miners' Outfits a specialty.
GEO. FOWELL & CO.,
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The Starr Kidney Pad,
APERMANENT,
Sure Cure for Diseases
Disorders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretive System, or Attendant Complaints causing Pain in Small of Back, sides, etc., producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent Scanty, Difficult, Painful or Copious Micturation, Inability of Retention and Sedimentary Urine, Dropsical Symptoms, etc., denoting the presence in the system of Diseases common to the Urinary Secretive Organs, known as Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and passage; Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Piles, Sciatica, Rheumatism, etc., etc.
Pamphlets and Testimonials can be obtained from Druggists free.
Pauper—Child's Pad, $1.50 (cures bed-wetting Regular Pad, $2.00; Special Pad for Chronic Diseases $3.00.
"GOOD BACKING.—As the Starr Kidney Pad Co of Toronto are again introducing in this province their success cure, it is only fair to call attention to the long period of success which has greeted their great antidote for so many distressing diseases. The inveterate complaints of diabetes and bright's disease of the kidneys are affirmed by reliable people to yield to the persevering application of this company's pads, which have no equal in the effectual treatment of lame backs and all weakness of the lumber and genito-urinary organs."—Victoria Colonist, Sept. 11, 1886.
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LOST MANHOOD,
Nervous Debility Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Losses, Sexual Decay, Failing memory, Weak Eyes, Stunted Development, Lack of Energy, Impoverished Blood, Pimples, Impediments to Marriage, also, Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture receive prompt and lasting treatment, prompt relief and cure for life.
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MEN OF ANY AGE HAVING any Private, Nervous or Blood Disease, Unnatural Loss, Impairment of Vigor, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Stricture, Gleet, Syphilis, Piles, Fistula, Skin, Eye, Ear, Throat, Catarrh and all Throat and Lung Diseases, no matter what you have taken, or who has failed to cure you, call and see the Doctor. Office and Laboratory, 26½ Sansom street, opposite Dr. ROBERTS, Private Dispensary, 632 Kearny street, San Francisco, Cal.

THE ST. CHARLES.
C. W. KNOWLES, Proprietor.
Two Hundred Rooms. The Leading Hotel of the Northwest, corner Front and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon. The house has just been thoroughly overhauled from ground floor to attic, being renovated, painted and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms in the west wing added thereto, all modern improvements. An Otis Elevator has just been introduced, with a capacity for carrying ten tons weight, making the upper floors as accessible as those on the ground. The St. Charles is now arranged, it is undoubtedly the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest. The management, in charge of Chas. Rathbun, is unsurpassed in every thing conducing to the comfort of guests. Rates, $2 per day, $10 per week, $40 per month, and upwards according to room. Special rates made with families and permanent guests. mwf

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, April 22, 1887

TRANSPORTATION RATES.

Freight Rates from Winnipeg and Montreal---Flour and Grain Unchanged.

Following are the rates in force from Winnipeg to the coast. The old and new rates are given in parallel columns. They are from the Winnipeg *Free Press*:

	Old Rate.	New Rate.
First class freight.....	$1 89	$1 64
Second " "	1 54	1 64
Third " "	1 19	2 00
Fourth " "	1 02	2 15
Fifth " "	1 02	1 90
Sixth " "	90	1 60
Seventh " "	80	1 42
Eighth " "	85	
Ninth " "	1 20	
Tenth " "	80	1 00

This is an increase of about 100 per ct. all round, and is a direct result of the Inter-State Commerce law, which obliged the American transcontinental to show up their rates; and the C. P. R. followed suit. The first five classes include dry goods, groceries, etc., and the last five machinery, grain, etc., etc. They will undoubtedly greatly affect the trade between the city and the Pacific province and will give the Montreal wholesale merchants a great advantage over Winnipeg merchants in competing for the wholesale trade. For instance, first-class freight from Montreal to Vancouver is $4.80, whereas the combined rates from Winnipeg here and from here to the coast is $5.47.

The new rates will not affect the grain and flour trade between this city and British Columbia. To allow the local millers an opportunity of competing with the Oregonians there is a special tariff of 55c. per hundred, and this will still hold good.

RATES WITH THE EAST.

Freight rates between Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton and Winnipeg during the coming season of navigation will be the same as last year, viz.: First class $1.85 per hundred pounds; $1.56 second class; $2.38 third class; $1 fourth class; 88c. fifth class; 72c. sixth class; 35c. seventh class; 55c. eighth class; 87½c. ninth class and 42c. tenth class.

Cowichan District.

Mr. John N. Evans, a popular and well known resident of Somenos, has yielded to the wishes of a large and influential portion of the electors of the district and consents to become a candidate for the vacancy created by the death of the late Hon. Wm. Smithe. Mr. Evans has issued a card to the electors in to-day's TIMES, in which he defines his views on the questions now engaging attention. Mr. Evans would prove an excellent representative, and we will be glad to hear of his return by a decisive majority.

The other candidates are Messrs. W. J. Sutton and Henry Fry, both supporters of the government. The address of the latter will appear to-morrow. Messrs. Sutton and Fry are residents of the district, and estimable gentlemen in private life. Their political views, however, are unfortunately in antagonism to those principles of right and justice from which the present administration have so far departed. Both candidates are in the field to stay, and in the triangular duel the chances are altogether in favor of Mr. Evans.

The Vacant Senatorship.

It is currently reported that Mr. C. F. Cornwall, ex-lieutenant governor of this province, will be re-appointed to the vacant Senatorship in place of His Honor Lieut.-Gov. Nelson. Mr. Cornwall sat in the Senate from 1871 to 1881. Has it actually come to this that in the progressive and much boasted of province of British Columbia that Mr. Cornwall is the only person on the mainland qualified for the office of Senator? Are the claims of such men as Messrs. F. J. Barnard, F. W. Foster, and many others to be ignored and passed over in favor of a person who has already tried his hand at legislating as well as dispensing the hospitalities of Government house, in each of which capacity he proved a miserable failure? The Northwest and British Columbia have already had too much of the "spoon feeding" species of governmental favoritism. Let the honors go round the board says THE TIMES and give all a fair chance.

For the Yukon.

A party of nine miners will leave by the Olympian to-day for the north, for the purpose of prospecting on the Yukon river. The party is headed by Captain John Duff and is composed of the following: John Fraser, T. M. Reid, George Taylor, James Holmes, Harold Keons, Thos. T. Gardhouse, Dr. Wm. Redmond and John W. Wilson. The members of the company are all active and intelligent, and every man, besides his experience as a miner, is a mechanic of some kind. There is one doctor and one engineer whose professional skill will be of great service to the party. The route to be taken is the usual one across Chilkoot pass and down the Lewis River to the Yukon. It is probable that the party will winter in that country.

A National Museum.

Mayor Stewart, of Ottawa, is booming the erection at the capital of a national museum worthy of Canada as a fitting memorial of the Queen's Jubilee. It is urged by some residents of the capital that the government instead of granting $50,000 to the Imperial Institute in London should devote it to the object above mentioned. It is felt that Canadians have little interest in the proposed Imperial Institute, thousands would never see it or benefit by it; and as the promoters are somewhat hazy as to the precise form it should take, while jealousies have been evoked in regard to the selection of the site, the better plan would be to spend the $50,000 in our own country.

Another Version.

A San Francisco journal of the 13th inst. says part of the crew of the wrecked steamer Mexico came to the city yesterday on the George W. Elder. After the vessel struck on Belle Chate reef the crew landed on Samuel Island and lived for seven days in tents made of sails. When rescued they went to Victoria, but the American Consul there refused to do anything for them. George Dunn, the Second Assistant Engineer, and thirty-four of the crew, complain of the treatment accorded them by W. T. Collinson, Postmaster at Main Island.

Granite Creek.

Mr. Wm. Taylor, who returned from Granite Creek last week, informs us that there are about eighty white men and 400 Chinamen on Granite Creek, the Tulameen Creek and other contiguous streams. Granite Creek is about worked out, but there are still a few bench claims that pay small wages. There was considerable excitement about quartz in the neighborhood of Granite City, and several specimens of rock were assayed by a Frenchman who was out prospecting.

Banff Town Site.

The Dominion government have decided to place the site of the future city of Banff Hot Springs near the Canadian National Park on the market at an early date. Plans are now being prepared and will be forwarded at once to the land office at Calgary and at the Springs, where purchases can be effected.

OTTAWA NOTES.

Mappenings at the Capital---Sir Chas. Tupper---The New Customs Regulations.

It is understood that Senator Josiah Burr Plumb, the new Speaker of the Senate, who is an American by birth, intends doing the honors in a social sense on an elaborate scale this session.

Sir Charles Tupper is reported to have aged considerably in the last two years. Yet his health is good and his powers for departmental work as great as ever. He rises early, eats three square meals a day, works in his office all day and in his rooms up to 12 o'clock at night. Latterly he has struck dismay throughout the other departments by proclaiming it his unalterable decision that if the revenue will not go up the expenditure must come down, and that the pruning knife must be applied to the estimates unflinchingly. Consequently there is woe in Gath and tribulation in the streets of Askelon. Sir Charles is supposed to be preparing something tremendous in the way of a budget speech, from the way he is working. Other members are reported to have been working equally as hard and effectively.

Ministers Foster and White have returned to the capital from South Victoria, where they were on a stumping tour in aid of Mr. Adam Hudspeth, who was illegally elected on the 22nd February, resigned his seat and was again seeking re-election.

The latest regulations promulgated by the Customs Department regarding the examination of passengers' baggage have been approved by the Governor-in-Council. By the new regulation the old time trouble with customs officials, the men who brazenly jerk open your valise and with sacrilegious hands tumbled your hair oil, your brushes, your clean shirt and your tobacco pouch into public view will be avoided and peace and quietness will now brood over the land. Hereafter the mail clerk or conductor on a train, or the purser on a boat, will present the traveler with a blank on which the aforesaid passenger will make a declaration as to the dutiable character of the goods in his or her possession, paying the amount of the duty, if any. If the value of the goods be over $500 they will be sent to the nearest custom house. It is also an instruction that where a person is simply passing through Canada, or only make a brief visit, these regulations are to be interpreted in the most liberal sense.

The excitement over the gazetting of the election returns is subsiding. The following will show the order in which the several batches of members elect were gazetted, and will illustrate the objectionable practice now in operation:

	C.	L.
On March 5.....	3	1
" " 12.....	2	4
" " 19.....	14	3
" " 26.....	1	19
" April 2.....	1	6

The effect of this practice in operation is to give the mass of Conservatives three weeks advantage over the Liberals in petitioning against the seats, and cannot be explained as the result of mere accident. Mr. Pope says the delays are due to the incompetency of returning officers and if this is so, why is it that the incompetency seems to be confined almost exclusively to the returning officers selected by the government for Liberal constituencies? That is a phase of the subject upon which some light should be thrown.

A protest having been entered against the election of Sir John Macdonald for Kingston, he will have to represent both that riding and Carleton for the session. It is believed Mr. Blake will be in a similar fix for West Durham and Bruce. This seat has been offered Mr. M. C. Cameron of Goderich, but he declined it claiming that he can and will redeem West Huron. He was a hard fighter and dreaded as well as detested by the boodler's wing in the Tory camp.

MAINLAND NEWS.

[From the Vancouver News.]

The work of clearing the Brighouse estate is going on slowly. Nearly 200 Chinamen are employed, but do not seem to be progressing as they should. The troubles which affected them for some time have been got over by the Tyhees conceding to the demands of the Mongolians. From the present rate of progress the contract is not likely to prove a paying investment.

A cable will be laid between Vancouver and Moodyville some time during the present week.

Word has been received at the C. P. R. office here that two special trains loaded with immigrants for Vancouver are now on the way to the coast.

A letter has been received by the C. P. R. to the effect that one of the principals of an immense English manufacturing company, which employs over 3,000 hands in their establishment, is now on the way to Vancouver with a view to selecting a site for the establishment of a branch of their business here, and also to report on the advantages and facilities for entering into a large hop-growing scheme. The firm referred to have extensive connections in Australia, New Zealand and the United States and it is thought that Vancouver will be a very advantageous point for transacting business with these countries.

Stevedore York put off from Moodyville in a Siwash canoe on Tuesday morning to board the ship Georgs. On reaching the ship Mr. York got on board, while the Siwashes remained in the canoe and paddled behind the ship. When in the swiftest part of the Narrows the canoe was caught in a tide riffle and upset. A long and strong struggle for life then ensued, the Siwashes fighting the eddies and currents with the desperation of doomed men, and were at length successful in reaching their canoe, and righting it, got safe to shore. The Indians suffered severely from their long and cold bath but are all right again and working at the Moodyville mill as usual.

Enquiries from points between the coast and Winnipeg for lumber are becoming more numerous daily. One of our most prominent manufacturers said yesterday that the mills here are able to compete on almost any line of lumber to Winnipeg and on a few lines as far east as Montreal and New York. A number of shipments have already been made to the former city. A gentleman from New York was in the city on Friday and took samples of lumber away with him, which he will expose on the New York market, and if it suits the purpose required will make arrangements with the mill here to take their whole output.

The Last Rites.

The funeral of the late Herman Morris took place Sunday afternoon, and was largely attended. The pallbearers were Messrs. E. J. Salmon, Geo. Powell, W. Gregory, Morris Moss and two representatives of the Chosen Friends. The funeral services were conducted at the grave by Mr. McGregor for the Foresters, and in Hebrew by Mr. H. Bornstein. The interment took place at the Jewish Cemetery.

The funeral of the late Thomas Richardson took place from Mr. Chas. Hayward's undertaking rooms yesterday afternoon. The remains were interred in Ross Bay Cemetery.

General Assembly.

The following are the delegates to the Presbyterian general assembly from the Presbytery of this province: R. Jamieson, John C. Brown, New Westminster; D. Fraser, D. McRae, Walter Clarke, Victoria; Edwin Sanders, Vancouver.

AFTER MANY YEARS

Absence from the Province it is Revisited---Impressions Formed.

Mr. William Dalton, Fair Valley Metcalfe, Ont., in a lengthy letter to the Toronto *Globe*, states that it is just twenty-five years since he left Ontario to try his luck on the Cariboo ranges of British Columbia. At that time, he says, there was a big boom on the production of that much-vaunted gold field, and, having had some experience in mining in Australia, I threw in my chances with many others from both hemispheres. Those days are well remembered by the old-timers of B. C. Fortune was very fickle in her smiles, and the majority of gold-hunters returned, some broken in health and all in pocket. I myself was one of a ragged regiment who beat a hasty retreat to pastures new, having considerably more activity in my heels than currency in what purported to be my trousers. Time smoothed over most things, and we forget disappointments in the ever-recurring circumstances that make life what it is. Being in Australia lately, and intending to return to Ontario, I felt a desire to see

BRITISH COLUMBIA ONCE MORE

to observe the progress which a quarter of a century was calculated to effect. In those days the only roads were mule-tracks or Indian trails, consequently they were hard roads to travel, and I reasoned that since the iron horse had got in things in general would be very much alive. On arriving in Victoria I was deeply disappointed to find out that through the exceptionably high passenger and freight rates the best interests of the country were ignored, and that, whether it related to farming or mining, real progress was slow and uncertain. I was forcibly impressed with the idea that unless some special effort were made to develope its resources, one might go to sleep another quarter of a century, and then catch up on the march of coming events. It is my opinion that until a substantial bonus is given to prospecting parties for the placing of payable reefs capital will be shy of assuming its proper functions in opening up the treasures of British Columbia. That they are there in abundance, I have no doubt, and should be glad to see all Canada participate in its hidden resources.

EXCEPTIONAL ADVANTAGES.

Providence has done much for Canada, for besides its mineral treasures there are the inexhaustible prairies of the Northwest, calculated to give bread to countless millions of God's creatures, and Ontario and the lower provinces, by reason of their immense water-power and other resources fit for large manufacturing centres, and raising herds of cattle and for dairying purposes, and many other things which go to make a thriving and happy people.

Mr. Dalton here condemns the granting of special legislation, privileges or advantages to syndicates, corporations, or individuals, whereby money is taken from the pockets of the many and put into that of the few. Everywhere he says experience has taught the universe that the interests of monopolistic corporations and those of the people are antagonistic. He is of opinion that the Canadian Pacific Railway should have been built directly by the people whose property it now would have been and in whose interest it would have been run.

CANADIANS AS COMPETITORS.

Mr. Dalton is pleased to learn one thing in connection with the Pacific railroad—namely, the chartering of fast ocean steamships on the Australian and China route—and do hope that the present inefficient vessels sailing under the American flag will be relegated to their proper purpose and give place to those adapted to every class of travel, and at rates that will suit the circumstances of all alike. With a judicious tariff Canada will be free to enter the lists of trade with their kin in other lands, and I have no doubt that under some system of co-operation in disposing of her goods, a large business would crown her efforts, and if reciprocity followed it would, in my view, be preferable to reciprocity with the Americans.

THE DAIRY.

Practical Hints on Cheese-Making --Full Cream Cheese.

Writing upon the subject of cheese-making in connection with the dairy, Mr. G. A. Boutey, in the Michigan *Dairyman*, says that to establish one set of rules for making cheese from all conditions of milk, would be like recommending one remedy for all diseases of the human system. The quality of milk is very easily influenced by surrounding circumstances, both natural and unnatural; therefore the rules that would be beneficial to one kind of milk would be detrimental to another. I have adopted a few rules that I use in nearly all cases for making full cream cheese. First, warm the milk gradually to 83 degrees in warm weather and 85 or 86 degrees in cold, using enough of sweet, water-soaked rennet to coagulate in 35 or 40 minutes, then cutting lengthwise and crosswise, letting it settle until the curd has entirely disappeared, after which stir and cut carefully to the desired fineness, stirring and warming to 98 or 100 degrees, being governed by the keeping quality of the milk as to the length of time for heating. If the milk is sweet and the curd cooks slowly, then heat slowly, but if it cooks fast, then heat fast. The one-year old cheese that took the prize at the New York State fair last fall was made from full cream milk and in the usual way, with the exception that it was salted three and three-quarter pounds of salt to the 1,000 pounds of milk instead of to two and one-half; the curd was very fine flavored, well cooked and about one-half inch acid, and was not cheddared. Where the curds are well cooked, and free and not inclined to settle together, and sweet flavored, I do not consider it always necessary to cheddar. It is sometimes difficult to know just when to salt and press the curd. We have to be governed by the condition of the curd, and whether it is intended for home trade or for shipping. A great deal depends on having good milk to make cheese. I find from personal experience and observation that there is a great difference in localities as to the quality of milk. Where cows feed on wet swampy lands producing wild grasses, and have poor water to drink, the milk, when made into cheese, will be spongy and difficult to cook, of an offensive flavor, and when aggravated by tainted milk, the curd will float on the surface of the whey. Where cows feed on uplands, have tame grasses to eat, and running water to drink, the milk will be of better quality, and when heated will cook easier and be better flavored.

Mountain Lumber Rates

Says the Calgary *Tribune*: Mr. Hogg has received information from the C. P. R. authorities that the freight rate on lumber from Donald to Calgary has been reduced to $69 per carload, and from Six Mile Creek to $78. Six Mile Creek is beyond Beaver, where the principal mill is situated, but it appears that the rate from Beaver still remains at $117 per carload. If we are correctly informed on this matter, this extraordinary proceeding of charging nearly double rates from a point nearer home than Six Mile Creek, needs explanation.

Mr. Neil McDougall, formerly of the firm of McDougall & Carrie, Charlottetown, died at San Francisco last month.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Gossip from Ottawa---B. C. Members --The Deputy Speaker.

It is now stated that Mr. John Haggart, M. P., for South Lanark, will be Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons.

Mr. Coursol, member for Montreal East, will pursue the same course as he took last session in voting against the government on the Northwest question but supporting them on the National Policy.

The clerk of the Crown of Chancery has received all the election returns except Vancouver and Cariboo. The members for those constituencies are not yet gazetted.

Mr. and Mrs. Mara and Mr. and Miss Chisholm all of B. C., are quartered at the Russell hotel for the session.

Mr. Burgess, deputy minister of the Interior, has signed several hundred land patents for homesteads and preemptions of Manitoba and the Northwest.

Mr. James Fletcher, of the parliamentary library, has been appointed Dominion entomologist, in connection with the new experimental farm stations. It is expected that Mr. John Smith will be promoted to Mr. Fletcher's old position on the library staff.

The returning officer for Queens, (N.B.) has been summoned to attend at the bar of the House with the returns and poll books. It is understood that the government will not sustain the returning officer in giving Baird, Conservative, the seat for which King, Liberal, was elected. Baird has taken his seat.

As was stated repeatedly in THE TIMES would be the case, Mr. Blake still leads the Liberals.

Mr. James Trow and Dr. Platt have been elected Liberal whips for Ontario, and Mr. Ruifrest for Quebec. A caucus will be held immediately to determine certain points in the Liberal policy and the question of disposition of the Indians of the Northwest which is to come up for discussion.

Considerable changes have been made in the sittings of the members. Parties who came late have been compelled to take back seats. Ex-Speaker Kirkpatrick will occupy the seat filled by the Hon. J. C. Abbott. Hon. Peter Mitchell occupies a front seat on the opposition side. Sir Charles Tupper will occupy half of the desk with Sir John Macdonald. Hon. Mr. McLelan has been compelled to move further back.

Hon. Alex. Mackenzie has arrived in the capital and already taken his place in the House.

Mr. Curran gives notice for Monday of a resolution expressing regret at the introduction of the coercion bill in the Imperial Parliament, and a hope that a measure of home rule as enjoyed by Canada will be speedily granted to Ireland.

The government will shortly increase the annual grant of the Dominion Artillery Association.

Manitoba's probable action about local railways is fully discussed with curiosity to know what will be done.

Mr. Nicholas Murphy, barrister, Toronto, is in the city. He is an applicant for the position of collector of Inland Revenue at Guelph. He is said to be favored by Costigan.

If there is one thing the new member is particular of it is to have a seat in the front row. The fact that no new member ever got a seat in the front rows shates not their determination. A front seat they must and will have, and when they find themselves relegated to the rear left hand corner on the opposition side they look upon it as a personal insult only to be wiped out in blood, and now Nicholas Flood Davin is shoved away back by the rear door on the Grit side, and the Milesian yell which will go up when he realizes the situation, will, it is expected, make the Ministry totter and stagger the constitution.

DONALD NOTES.

Fine Weather in the Mountains--- Snow Disappearing Rapidly.

An esteemed correspondent writing THE TIMES from Donald says that "seldom seeing any mention made of this part of the province, and thinking a short letter from Donald would be of some interest to your numerous readers, I send you a few notes: The snow is fast disappearing throughout the mountains, and the Columbia River has been opened for some time. The town is in full bloom since the arrival of the pay car. Many of the saloon keepers have put new fronts to their buildings. All are preparing for a summer boom. It is said that fifteen miles of snow sheds will be built near the summit of the Selkirks, in consequence of which good times are anticipated throughout the mountains. This part of the province is well filled with laborers principally Mongolians and Italians, so that between the C. P. R. and the local government cheap labor is encouraged to a great extent. It will probably be seen when it is too late that it is a great mistake to encourage a class of people who will not prove loyal to the country. Poor candidates! What a time they have of it! By night and by day, in season and out of season, they have to score the district for which they are running. Unionists and anti-unionists are visited and implored to vote for them. The lordly mansion, the hut, the cabin, the shanty, are all visited. Every vote tells and to secure these is the aim of the crafty wily politician. The unfortunates of this class of citizens have been spared us in this remote part of Canada; but the day is at hand when we too will have to take our part in shaping the legislation of the Dominion and the province of British Columbia.

JOE R. T——N.

A correspondent writing to the Calgary *Tribune*, on the 13th states that Wm. Pywele died in the hospital, and was buried last Thursday.

Mr. Marpole, the popular manager on the C. P. R. from Donald West, is expected here to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Carmichael and Mr. Wm. Matheson will leave for the coast to-morrow.

Mr. Wm. King, who has spent six long months in the hospital here, will be on the east bound train to-night.

Mrs. Graham, after a very serious attack of mountain fever, is recovering slowly. Her two sons aged 7 and 10 years, are now very low with the same malady.

A large slide of earth and rock a few yards west of Dan. Mann's tunnel delayed yesterday's west bound train till 9 o'clock to-day.

New Westminster Odd Fellows.

The Odd Fellows of New Westminster, says the *Columbian*, have decided to celebrate the anniversary of the introduction of Oddfellowship in America, on the 26th inst., by an excursion to Chilliwhack. For that purpose the steamer Adelaide will be chartered. The Vancouver brethren will also attend. In the evening a splendid supper, followed by a ball, will be tendered the visitors by the Chilliwhack lodge.

The wife of Mayor Langelier, of Quebec, is suffering from paralysis.

Archbishop Taché is still very weak.

Kingston liquor dealers think that $375 for a license is far too high.

Capt. Deane, of Regina, is in Ottawa recruiting for the mounted police.

A meeting of the Maritime Bank share holders will be held on the 27th.

Dr. Brien, M. P., for South Essex, is rapidly recovering from his recent illness.

Wm. Ashbourne was committed for trial in Hamilton for abducting a seven-year-old girl.

PERSONALS.

Mr. H. Vivian, barrister, of Winnipeg, has returned from the south.

Mr. H. Wellburn, Quamichan Lake, is in the city.

Mr. James Dunsmuir and wife, of Nanaimo, are at the Driard.

Mr. G. B. Wright returned from the east last night.

T. D. Conway and wife, Chemainus; J. H Hemans, C Roberts, Kamloops, and J H Please, Nanaimo, are at the Oriental.

Mr. E. A. Wadhams, Ladner's Landing, returned from San Francisco on the Elder and leaves for home to-morrow.

Messrs. A. R. Carrington and J. B. Fisher came over from the mainland last night.

Messrs. W. B. Davy, W. B. Gladwin and M. Long, of San Francisco, came up on the Elder and are registered at the Oriental.

Mr. E. Crew Baker, M. P., on his way to Ottawa, spent a day and a half in Winnipeg, with which city he is said to have been favorably impressed.

An Ottawa contemporary says: Mr. Stephen O. Richards, barrister, of Victoria, B. C., is in town on a visit to his father, Sir W. B. Richards, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Mr. A. W. Ross, M. P. for Lisgar, has stated in Ottawa that business at Vancouver was in a flourishing condition, and the terminal city making gigantic rapid forward strides.

Messrs. G. E. Ferry and J. W. McLeod, contractors on Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern line, left for the Sound by to-day's boat. They will begin operations next week.

The Toronto papers in announcing the arrival there of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Mara, M. P., say that he is a native of Toronto, which city he had not visited for fifteen years.

Mr. David Walker, the proprietor of the Walker House, Toronto, one of the best known hotels in the Dominion, returned from California on the Elder and will shortly leave for home.

Mr. Shakespeare on reaching Ottawa was interviewed by a *Journal* reporter to whom he stated that the trip made over the C. P. R., from Port Moody to the capital, was the quickest he had ever made across the continent. He describes the road as in excellent condition, the officials courteous and the trip throughout a delightful one. He described the season as backward and that the crops and fruit would be late in arriving at maturity. He further stated that Ontario beats this province, the Territories and Manitoba for snow.

THE ILLECILLEWAET.

Mining Boom---Smelting Operations --A Progressive Town.

A correspondent writing to the Calgary *Tribune*, from Illecillewaet Station, in this Province, on the 15th inst., states that the silver mining industry in that neighborhood is giving prospect of much activity, and the people located here are sanguine that they will have a big town before long.

Messrs. Dunn & Lamar have opened out, and expect a large stock of general merchandise in a few days. We also have a hotel now, running under the management of Mr. Atherton, the mail carrier of last year. Another hotel, two stories, 30x50 feet, is being built for Mr. Fox, which will add greatly to the comfort of the traveling public. Mr. Wm. McDonald is erecting an assay office.

Mr. G. B. Wright, of Victoria, who recently went east, is now en route to this town with a smelter and the necessary machinery for the development of the mines, in which he has a large interest. There are ten leads in all to be opened out this summer. The ore shipped east for test last fall has panned out wonderfully well. One car went to Chicago and Philadelphia, and the other to England. The ore lies easy of access, and in unlimited quantities. The excitement about the mines is increasing daily.

Messrs. Corbett, Kennedy and Charles Kerr are expected shortly.

The Wesleyans on Tonga Island Badly Treated.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—Advices received from Sydney, per steamer Mariposa, give latest particulars regarding the attempted assassination of Premier Baker of Tonga Island by converted Wesleyan natives. A correspondent of the Sydney *Herald*, at Suva, Fiji Islands writes under date of February 17th that Mr. Baker believed the attack on him was meant to be a conspiracy by the Wesleyans for the overthrow of the government. He sent for soldiers and a large number of indiscriminate arrests were made. Mr. Baker put the prisoners through the form trial and condemned them to death, and the sentences were executed the same night. Before the sentences were carried out the British vice-consul used his utmost exertions to stop them. Things were growing quieter when the newly-appointed vice-consul, R. B. Leefe, arrived and on inquiry decided that he had no power to interfere. The storm again burst forth with redoubled fury. The Wesleyan Mission College was invaded by armed men, who brutally beat the Wesleyans and wrecked their houses. Mr. Leefe was again appealed to but again refused to interfere. Among six of the earliest condemned to death was an ordained Wesleyan minister, David Finan, a man of the highest position and repute. Six of the executions were to take place the day after the departure of the steamer which brought the above news to Suva Fiji Islands, and thirty more the day following. The French and Germans have sent for men-of-war and urgent representations have been made to the Fiji government for the governor to interpose and depose either Mr. Baker or Mr. Moulton, the Wesleyan Missionary. The Sydney *Herald's* special from Auckland, N. Z., says: Further news from Tonga states that the Wesleyans are being mercilessly plundered and maltreated by the King's soldiers. The premier does not anticipate any difficulty about French interference in Tonga and is of the opinion that the German jealousy will be aroused by the appearance of the French so close to Samoa.

A PROMINENT CITIZEN DEAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Charles Kohler, senior member of the well known mining firm of Kohler & Frohling of this city, dropped dead from apoplexy on Geary street last night. Deceased was 53 years of age, a native of Germany, and at the time of his death was a member of the present board of education.

ANOTHER CUTTING CASE.

EL PASO, April 19.—Pedro Garcia, editor of the *Observador Fronterizo*, languishes in Cutting's old cell in Paso del Norte jail, for calling Major Provinceo, of Del Norte, a drunkard, and Proberto, the tax collector of the State of Chihuahua, a robber. Garcia published his paper in El Paso, and was arrested in the act of circulating in Paso del Norte, on the Mexican side of the river. As in Cutting's case, the Mexican Government exercised the right of extradition and territorial jurisdiction, excepting that Garcia is a native Spaniard, and is held for circulating and not publishing a libel.

THE INTER-STATE LAW.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Inter-state Commerce Commission has decided to hear the representatives of the transcontinental lines on Thursday of this week on their application for a suspension of the long and short haul feature of the clause.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

(Special Correspondence of THE TIMES.)

A NEW ATLANTIC GREYHOUND.

NOTTINGHAM, March 28.—The Inman and International Steamship Co. have just concluded a contract with the well known shipbuilders, Messrs. Laird Bros., of Birkenhead, Liverpool, for the first of their new steamships for the Inman line. The new vessel is to be ready for the passenger season of next year. She will be built of steel with a registered tonnage of 8,500 tons, and will have independent twin screw engines, so that she cannot be disabled at sea, while a special arrangement of watertight longitudinal and transverse bulkheads will make her practically unsinkable under all circumstances. She will be built to Admiralty requirements for an armed cruiser, while at the same time fitted in the most luxurious manner for passengers. Confidence is expressed that she will have a speed superior to anything afloat. This new Inman line will be the first Atlantic mail steamer fitted with twin screws.

THERE IS TO BE NO WAR.

It is an open secret now that home affairs give Ministers more trouble than foreign affairs. Indeed there is, if not a certainty of peace, being undisturbed, a very strong probability of war being averted. We are approaching the end of March, yet this is the month that was to have seen the states of Europe at one another's throats. Wait till the spring, was the ominous prophetic cry of December, and legions of armed men will be found crossing one another's frontiers, or trying to do so. But as the spring has advanced the prospect of war has receded, and to-day finds the English Government almost without external anxieties, and their whole attention riveted upon home worries and responsibilities.

COST OF SUBSIDIZING OCEAN VESSELS.

Correspondence between the White Star and the Cunard Companies and the Admiralty with reference to the subvention of certain vessels of the two fleets for armed cruisers, has been collected in the form of a parliamentary paper. From this document it appears that the Britannic, Germanic, Adriatic, and Celtic, are to be held at the option of the government to purchase or hire, the two first to be valued at £120,000 each, and the other two at £100,000 each. The White Star Company are to build two vessels adaptable as armed cruisers and having a high speed, in consideration of a subvention for five years of 15s. per ton gross per annum. These new vessels, if chartered, are to be hired at 20s. per ton per month without crew, or 22s. 6d. the company finding the crew. The Cunard line boats selected are the Etruria, valued at £810,000; the Umbria, £301,000; and the Aurania, £250,000.

THE GOVERNMENT AND COERCION.

It is stated in well-informed circles that the new Coercion Bill will be a strong one. The Government have sense enough to see that a weak bill would be worse than useless, and as they have determined to try a system of resolute government they will have to seek large and sweeping powers. It is certain that the first reading of the bill will lead to a debate of some length and a division, but the crowning struggle will take place on the second reading. Mr. Parnell, his friends say, intends to throw off the gloves. In other words, he will use every means that the forms of the House allow to defeat the bill, and will be unsparing, ceaseless and relentless in his attacks on the Government. Before the bill is through the Parnellites will signalize their opposition by some dramatic demonstrations, and will probably take means to get suspended.

EXTENSIVE JUBILEE GIFTS IN YORKSHIRE.

To commemorate the Queen's Jubilee the Salt family, of Saltaire, have offered to transfer to the public forty-five private almshouses, providing accommodation for sixty people, with extensive grounds and an infirmary, built at a cost of £40,000, as well as £30,000 left under the will of the late Sir Titus Salt for the benefit of the poor people of the district, as an endowment fund. Already property equal to £50,000 has been given to the public by the same family.

MR. GLADSTONE AT MR. BARRAN'S DINNER PARTY.

Gossip is beginning to ooze out as to the Barran dinner, at which Mr. Gladstone made his speech. The testimony of all the guests is that the veteran was the youngest man of the party. He tripped upstairs more nimbly, conversed more gaily and incessantly, and altogether disported himself in a more juvenile manner than any other of the persons present, and then delivered his long speech with the most delightful *elan* and without a single note.

THE GREAT REVIEW.

The Queen has fixed Saturday, the 9th of July, as the date of the great review at Aldershot to celebrate the jubilee. It is expected that the muster will reach a hundred thousand regulars, militia, yeomanry and volunteers.

THE LONGEVITY OF ROYAL RULES.

Among the sovereigns of the world, the Emperor William of Germany, whose 90th birthday *fete* is to-day being celebrated with extraordinary demonstrations stands at the head of the list in point of longevity. No other living sovereign was born in the last century. The nearest to him in age is the Pope, who was born in 1810, when the Emperor was aged 13. The youngest potentate is Kuang Hsii, Emperor of China, who was born in 1871 and began to wield power in 1875.

EASTERN PRINCES AND THE JUBILEE.

Various eastern nations intend being represented at the Queen's jubilee in June next by princes standing in close relationship to the reigning sovereigns. The Shah of Persia will send his second son, who is his favorite and the heir. Japan will be represented by Prince Kamaton, who is at present in Europe, and who is the uncle of the Mikado. Siam, also is expected to send a relative of the reigning King. Considerable expenditure is meditated in connection with the service in Westminster Abbey, and the keeping of the general holiday on the 21st June. A sum of about £25,000, much of which will no doubt go in fireworks, &c., will probably be put in the votes.

THE TWENTY-ONE HOURS' SITTING—A FRAGMENT.

The following parody on a verse of Edgar Allan Poe's "Raven" was composed during the 21 hours' sitting of parliament last Tuesday:

And the Members never sitting, still are sitting,
still are sitting,
Listening languidly to Labby, who is ever on
the floor,
And their eyes have all the seeming of a demon's
that is dreaming,
While the moonlay sun comes streaming softly
o'er the wild uproar;
And the listeners are swearing that that fierce
and loud uproar
Shall continue evermore.

It is now just fifteen months since Mr. Wills' version of "Faust" was put on by Mr. Irving at the Lyceum, and on Friday last week its 350th performance was witnessed by a house almost as crowded as it was on the memorable 19th of December, 1885, the night of its first production.

SOMETHING LIKE A SHEET OF PAPER.

A paper mill in Lancashire has made a single sheet of paper seventy-two inches wide and seven and three-quarters miles long. They have not yet decided what to do with it, but they think that before a great while some spring poet will purchase it to write his annual spring poem on to send to the Vestaria Harbor [illegible]

J. H.

—THE—

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THE REMEDIAL COMPOUND consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate, and when its use is continued in ninety-nine cases in a hundred a positive and permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of *Falling of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements* and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the *Change of Life*. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in any early stage of development. The tendency to *Cancerous Humors* there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact, it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures *Bloating, Head-aches, Nervous prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion*. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the system.

It is impossible for a woman, after a faithful course of treatment with this medicine, to continue to have weakness of the uterus, and thousands of women to-day cherish grateful remembrances of the help derived from the use of this remedy.

For the cure of *Kidney Complaints of* either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

It dissolves calculi, corrects the chemistry of the urine, restores the normal functions of the kidneys, and prevents the organic degeneration which leads to *Bright's Disease*.

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A LARGE AREA OF FIRST CLASS

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For sale in Chilliwhack District and throughout the province

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, April 22, 1887

Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P. for Montreal Centre appears to have become a convert to Home Rule principles.

A protest has been entered against the election of Josiah Wood, Conservative member for Westmoreland.

M. A. Hearn, Q.C., the defeated candidate for Quebec West in the Federal election has filled a contestation and made the necessary deposit.

In St. John, N. B. last week, an auctioneer sold some Provincial 6 per cent. bonds, due in 1896, at 9 per cent. premium; and shares of Gas Co. stock, at 112½ per share.

The Government has decided to take extensive precautions immediately to prevent the threatened introduction of Asiatic cholera into the Dominion during the coming year.

There is a dispute boundary squable between British Guiana and Venezuela, and at present the relations between the imperial authorities and the Venezuelan government are very strained.

A petition asking the Ottawa Government to build docks (1 wharves) at Selkirke, on Lake Winnipeg, is being signed at that place. The *Record* thinks something of the kind should be done "towards making this place a permanent lake port, with ample shipping facilities."

Mr L. A. Billy, ex-M.P. for Rimouski, and one of Boy Beaty's co-directors in the Northwest Central Railway scheme, has been appointed sheriff of Northern Alberta; Mr. Harold Ross has been appointed Sheriff of Saskatchewan and Mr. D. J. Campbell Sheriff of Southern Alberta.

Referring to the Knighting of the Chief Justice of Ontario, the Toronto *News* says: It is only due to Sir Matthew Crooks Cameron to say that he is amongst the distinguished living a man of unblemished public and private reputation. It would be grossly unfair to judge him by his tainted titular associates.

The unanimous vote of the Halifax City Council in favor of requesting the Nova Scotia legislature to extend the municipal franchise to women is an evidence of progressive ideas down there, which, backed up by the distinct temperance movement of the province, shows that the bluenoses are abreast of the time.

Last month, the property destroyed by fire in this country and the States was valued at $10,650,000, which was $3,000,000 above the March average for the last ten years. The worst feature in the reports from which these figures are gleaned is that the vast majority of the outbreaks of fire nowadays are either incendiary in origin or caused by carelessness.

The London *Lancet* recommends nitroglycerine as a cure for nervousness. It must be taken voluntarily, however. The Czar of Russia, it is understood, is ready to testify that when made up in bombs and applied by Nihilistic agencies, it is a flat failure as a cure for nervous affections.

Mr. Jay Gould, speaking of the Inter-State Commerce bill, says: "I have perused that bill about a dozen times, and have not yet been able to grasp its meaning." Commenting on which statement, the Chicago *Times* reaches the conclusion that as Mr. Gould is the most grasping man in the country, the bill would appear to be altogether past solution.

Montreal is agitating for the holding of an International Commercial congress in that city and taking steps to cultivate trade relations with New Zealand, and the appointment of the committee to investigate the Ottawa ship canal proposition. These gatherings are always productive of good and The Times hopes that the forthcoming gathering will be a success.

In political circles it is hinted that to remove doubts as to the legality of the course taken with respect to the election of Mr. Cargill in East Bruce, the government will at the beginning of the coming session introduce a bill relieving him of all penalties he may incur, should the court declare his second election invalid, and confirming him in his seat. A similar course will also have to be taken in the case of Mr. Hudspeth of South Victoria, should he succeed in getting re-elected.

The election for Mayor of Chicago Monday has resulted in a sweeping victory for the Republicans. Carter Harrison, who has been for several years Mayor, who has been the friend of rowdies and gamblers, and who tried to curry favor with the Anarchists and Socialists, was afraid to face the music this time. Roche, the Republican candidate for Mayor was elected by about 30,000 majority. Nelson the Labor candidate, received fair support, but not what he expected.

Among the many things which the Duke of Argyll tackled of late was Darwinism. He asserted that Darwinism had created a revolt in the scientific world. This has called forth a reply from Mr. Huxley in the *Nineteenth Century* to the effect that neither a reign of terror nor a revolt had been heard of at all in the scientific world, which he says "laughs indecorously at the notion of an existence of either." Mr. Huxley scouts the suggestion of a protest against Darwinism as "midsummer madness," and gives his "entire and hearty sympathy with the intellectual movement to which the name of Darwinism has been given."

The Winnipeg *Sun* says the political situation in that Province is becoming quite interesting. It seems probable that if Mr. Brown has even three or four followers among the Ministerialists, the defeat of the Norquay Government is almost certain to ensue on the meeting of the Legislature. What would then result it is difficult to predict. One thing, however, seems reasonably clear, and that is that either a coalition or a dissolution is in prospective, and cannot long be delayed. As for the platform laid down for a new Conservative Government or a coalition, the planks are sufficiently popular if adequate strength is forthcoming to carry them into effect.

A CHANGE OF HOURS ADVOCATED.

The Toronto *Globe* states that the Ontario Legislature is doing its work this year almost wholly in the day time, to the comfort and convenience of every one concerned, and with advantage to the public business. It suggests that day sittings should be the rule at Ottawa, Toronto and elsewhere throughout the Dominion. Instances are quoted of foreign countries whose deliberative assemblages transact their legislation by daylight. Britain and Canada are the most notable countries holding night sessions. It is a well known fact that much acrimony and waste of time, in the Federal House, is due to its late, protracted night sessions. By beginning work at 11 o'clock it is contended that long debates and speeches would be contracted, as well as a sure and speedy death to the introduction of "mummy" bills and other unnecessary measures. In Washington the House of Representatives begins work at noon, sits till half past four, and if there is a pressure of business sits again from 7:30 p. m. for two or three hours only. England and Canada being the only countries in which all night sessions are held. The *Globe* believes that the Ottawa practice of meeting at 3 p. m., with an adjournment at 6 for dinner, and going on again at 8 till all hours in the morning—not unfrequently rising till after the sun is well advanced in the horizon—is injurious to the health of the members and to the public interest. Having an indefinite night before him, says our Toronto contemporary, a member with a flux of words is inclined to spout and spout and spout. At 11 or 12 o'clock at night the House is bored and cross, as is natural to an assembly of middleaged and old men mostly accustomed to get to bed by ten. When everybody is wearied out and longing for a snatch of sleep, then money votes are asked for. We do not say that this is the fault of the government, for business must be done in the small hours if members will occupy all other hours with talk. But we do say that the purposes of an extravagant Ministry are well served by the system of indefinite night sittings that enables so many money votes to be taken form a worn-out Assembly. A change form night to day sittings would undoubtedly be an important and valuable reform.

FUNERAL REFORM.

Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, a few days since addressed a letter to the clergy, in which he dealt very forcibly with the grave and long-standing social abuse of unduly expensive and ostentatious funerals. As many of our readers are aware much has been written upon this subject, but so far with little or no effect. Many with Archbishop Lynch consider the custom of paying what His Grace of Toronto terms "Pagan honors" to the departed as not only foolish and opposed to good taste, but likewise oppressive in its effects on people of small means. It is often the case that families who have been left ill-provided for by the death of the head of the household, strip themselves even of the scanty means which should go to procure the necessaries of life, or incur a crushing load of debt, in order to give the deceased what they call "a decent funeral," but which really comprises a wasteful and senseless display. The cost of the flowers sent in by friends and relatives would often keep the survivors in comfort for a year. Aside from the religious considerations urged by Archbishop Lynch for greater simplicity in funerals, the practical reasons for a reform are so weighty that all sensible and right-minded people will agree with his recommendations. But fashionable customs die hard, and many people who are personally opposed to profuse display on such occasions, feel themselves compelled by a despotic public opinion to comply with prevailing notions. If the influence of the clergy is thrown into the scale in favor of funeral reform, a great advance in the movement may be expected.

BRITISH EMIGRATION.

Emigration from the United Kingdom is still on the increase; 236,104 persons having sailed from the various ports in 1886, against only 210,848 in 1885. About 60 per cent. of this number were English, and about 19 per cent. more were Scotch, so that the 61,411 Irish composed only about 30 per cent. of the whole number. Twenty years ago Ireland contributed from 60 to 70 per cent. of the total emigration. It is alleged that the change in the proportions is not due so much to the fact that Irishmen emigrate less than they did, as to the fact that Englishmen emigrate much more. The United States continues to attract about two-thirds of the whole number, Canada and the other colonies absorbing the remainder. Statistics covering an extended period show that the emigration from each part of the United Kingdom has certain persistent features. Thus the Irish woman is as ready to quit her country as her father or brother, while there are two men for one woman among English and Scotch emigrants. On the other hand, the English or Scotch emigrant more often goes to his new home with his children than the Irishman, only about 11 per cent. of all Irish emigrants being children, against about 18 per cent. among the English, and more than 20 per cent. among the Scotch. The back flowing stream of immigration into Great Britain is much larger than is generally supposed, from 80,000 to 90,000 persons annually going from the United States to England, many of whom doubtless are people who found that they were unfitted for life in a new country.

ARTISTS' GOODS.

Windsor & Newton's Oil and Water Colors, Brass and Paper Mache Easels, Copies for Oil or Water Color Painting, Chinese assorted Colors for Amateurs, Drawing Bristols, all sizes, and in blocks, Text Books on Painting and Drawing, Brushes, Scrapers, etc.

R. G. STATIONERY CO.

Next door to Post Office.

The laying of a second track on the Grand Trunk railway from Kingston to Montreal will be commenced shortly.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

Referring to the amendment to the Municipal Act, introduced by Mr. Theo. Davie, which gives to any two magistrates having jurisdiction within the municipality power to grant liquor licenses, the *Columbian* says:

"It follows that the directors of the C. P. R. at Montreal may, in conjunction with any two resident magistrates, grant a liquor license in Maple Ridge, for example, in spite of a unanimous protest from the people of the municipality. This is a kind of legislation that one might look for in Russia, but it is altogether contrary to the spirit of free institutions, and we venture to assert that there is no other province in the Dominion where it would be tolerated for a moment. Instead of going forward, British Columbia is actually going backward in temperance legislation, and it is now nearly fifty years behind any other province in the Dominion."

Our contemporary is slightly in error in representing the effect of the *disinterested* Theodore's amendment, as the justices of the peace who issue the licenses must reside and have jurisdiction in the municipality for which the license is to be granted. However, the amendment is undoubtedly, apart altogether from the mere temperance aspect of the case, a retrogression of the worst kind alike worthy the man who introduced it and the government which allowed it to be carried through. The regularly constituted licensing board of Cowichan, agreeable to the public sentiment of the district, would not issue a license at the behest of Mr. Dunsmuir, and recourse was had to the subservient majority in the House to virtually take away the last pretence of "local option" retained by that and other municipalities through which a railway passes. The government is primarily responsible for the legislation of the House, and must, if they are true to the principles of "responsible government," be held accountable for this iniquitous measure. And yet, strange to say, the *Columbian* is a thick and thin supporter of the combination of "whiskey and water"—the latter represented by John Robson—which will have to account to the country for the "legislation that one might expect in Russia."

LEGISLATIVE WASTE.

"A prophet is not without honor save in his own country." Last session of the Legislature Mr. R. Dunsmuir gave notice of a bill to provide for biennial sessions. The organ of the government, whose boss Mr. Dunsmuir is, had not a word to say in defence of the proposed legislation, and if we mistake not, never mentioned the measure in its editorial columns. The Toronto *Mail*, however, believes there are strong reason in favor of biennial sessions. Each meeting of a legislature involves a large expenditure—in Ontario $115,000, and in Quebec $180,000. In British Columbia probably $20,000 is expended each session. For economical reasons, therefore, our Toronto contemporary is of opinion that a meeting of the House each alternate year would be in the public interest. The loss that might result to the province, by the delay in legislation affecting commercial interests alone, is left entirely out of the question, but it must be obvious to everyone that contingencies arise and new situations present themselves with such rapidity in a new country that a loss, ten fold greater than the expenses of a session, might be incurred in any year. A dishonest and extravagant administration, with two years, estimates at its disposal, would squander more money than could be saved by the biennial session absurdity. If the object is to economise, it can be arrived at by another method. The last session of the British Columbia legislature was extended to over two months, and the actual work done could easily have been accomplished in three or four weeks. By reducing the sessional allowance about 50 per cent, and limiting the duration of a session, the same saving would be effected. A biennial session would, in all probability, be lengthened out to twice the ordinary time, and instead of two months, four would be taken to act through double the business now transacted, while the cost would also be doubled. Biennial sessions are only applicable to a Statewhose need for public and special enactments has been supplied, and only o it when honest and able men administer its affairs.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN THE U. S.

It is evident that the present will be a year of unusual activity for railway construction in the United States. The Chicago *Journal of Commerce* has published a statement showing the extent of the intended track-laying, repairs and extension, as well as new lines to be undertaken for the current year. It claims since January 1, 1887, to have devoted more time, labor and expense to a collection, classification and compilation of information regarding the new track-laying in this country than is usual for newspapers of any kind, and though by no means complete or perfect, we here begin the publication of the information gained. * * * Enough is gleaned to show that the demand for rails and railway material is to be unprecedented, and such as to call out the utmost exertions of our present capacity. There is only a small degree of activity to be found in the northeastern states. Maine has a total of not to exceed 300 miles of new track and 400 of old. New Hampshire 280 of old and 60 of new. Vermont 160 of old and 80 of new. Massachusetts will relay some 600 miles of old track and 430 of new. Connecticut is credited with 60 miles of new rails and 130 of old. New York has accounts of old track to be laid to the amount of seven hundred miles and 600 of new road. New Jersey forty-six miles of new track, 120 old track and double track, connections, elevated roads, etc. Pennsylvania is credited with a probable relaying of 1850 miles of old, 746 of new. Maryland and the Baltimore & Ohio 1300 miles of old track and 430 of new, a total of 2436 miles of new road and 5430 of old." Discussing this report, editorially, the journal named adds: "Some weeks ago we gave a report of the capacity of the steel rail mills of the country, showing that if required the mills could probably furnish rails for laying a total of 30,000 miles of track, new and old, for 1887. The next question was, would that mile age be laid?" The answer is made: "The indications as at present presented are that there will be 15,000 miles of new track laid besides the relaying of nearly that amount of old track and the transfer of a large part of the old rails to sidings, turnouts and yards." It should be recalled, however, that a number of well-informed trade papers seriously questioned the *Journal of Commerce's* report of steel-rail-mill capacity. The data for the conclusion reached as to track-laying does not appear to be given in full.

THE PRIESTHOOD ATTACKED.

Lord Selborne, in a recent issue of the Liberal *Unionist*, makes a fierce attack upon the Irish priesthood. He begins by asking, "by what claim do they stand above the laws." * * Until lately the priesthood supported the precepts of the Bible. Now are seen surprising changes. The art of calling evil good and good evil has been highly developed, but I have seen no formal argument adduced to prove that open practical sympathy, not with the victims, but with inflictors, of violence is in accordance with the spirit and principles of the Sixth Commandment." After similar references to intimidation, boycotting and non-payment of rent, he says: "The only conceivable explanation of this alliance between a Christian priesthood and those who carry on such social and political warfare by such means is the assumption somewhere of the authority to dispense with and supersede the law of the land, and every other law of moral obligation auxiliary to the law thus set aside." Lord Selborne is not sure such pretension was advanced even in the Middle Ages, when the most extravagant claims were allowed on behalf of the clergy. After referring to the Papal claims in 1864 and 1874, to infallibility and to Gladstone's comment thereon, that nobody could become a convert to Catholicism without renouncing his moral and mental freedom and placing his civil loyalty at the mercy of another, Lord Selborne proceeds: "For any church to ally herself with the forces of anarchy and disorder is certainly not a light matter. To many people in England, who, though firmly attached to the Protestant faith, have sympathized with the Catholics whenever secular power appeared to press them hardly, and who have been always ready to extend them the fullest measure of civil equality, the new attitude of the heads of the Irish Church must be painful in the highest degree. Not chiefly because it aggravates civil trouble and throws into the scale of public demoralization a power which ought, above all others, to be opposed, but even more because it disappoints the hopes which might have been formed of better days to come for that great part of Christendom which the Roman Church represents. The article upon the whole at the present juncture is regarded as ill-advised, injudicious and calculated to do more harm than good. It is severely criticised by the British press.

Seattle Branching Out.

The Seattle and Portland papers contain the full text of the articles of incorporation of the Seattle and West Shore Railway, which has been filed at Olympia. It is intended to construct and fully equip a line of railway, telegraph, &c., from Seattle by way of Snohomish to the British Columbian boundary line. The survey is now completed to Snohomish. The contract for the completion of the line to that point will be let in the course of a few weeks. Seven thousand tons of steel rails are en route from Warrington, England, for Seattle. Other shipments are to follow. The President of the company, Henry Crawford, jr., Chicago; Vice-President, H. Crawford, of the same city; Mr. W. J. Jennings is Secretary-Treasurer. The company are bound to make connection with the C. P. R. at some point on the Fraser river. From present indications it is evident Seattle is bound to play second fiddle to none of her rivals on the Sound.

An American Colony.

The Calgary *Tribune* states that "Mr. Higgins, who was mentioned in these columns some time ago as looking for a location for intending settlers, has found a suitable place on the Little Red Deer River. Mr. Higgins has spent some six months travelling in the western States, California and British Columbia, in the interest of some forty three families of Pennsylvania farmers, who wanted to emigrate, and he found no place that offered such attractions as Alberta. These immigrants will arrive here probably in June, and as they are all comparatively well to do, they will make an important accession to settlement in this district. They propose engaging in mixed farming, and all of them being located in close proximity to one another will form a community in themselves. Mr. Higgins has gone to British Columbia to see what can be done there in the purchase of cattle and horses for his Pennsylvania friends.

Death of a Veteran Compositor.

Mr. Thomas Gordon, the veteran compositor of Canada, died in Guelph a few days ago at the advanced age of 74 years. Mr. Gordon began his career as a printer on the 27th of September, 1827, when he entered upon an apprenticeship of 7 years in the *Courier*, now the *Courant* office, Elgin, Morayshire, Scotland. He subsequently removed to London, Eng., where he resided for over twenty years. In 1868 he emigrated to Canada and resided in Guelph, working on the *Mercury* from that date until the spring of 1885, when he threw aside the compositor's stick and rule. Thus it will be seen that for the almost unparalleled period of 57 years he worked steadily at his trade. By his death the Canadian craft has lost its oldest member. He had accumulated a sufficiency of means whereon to subsist in the days of his setting sun. He was an amiable man, a respected citizen and a favorite with his employers and fellow workmen.

It has long been known that Canadian manufactures are opposed to a reciprocity treaty. It is proposed shortly to publish a synopsis of their views on a letter received by the association from a number of prominent manufacturers regarding the questions of a commercial union and a reciprocity of manufacturers between Canada and the United States.

—Mr. J. C. Keith, of the Bank of B. C at Vancouver, told a *News* reporter "that business in banking circles is extremely satisfactory and that the financial condition of that city is steadily improving." This everybody will be glad to learn, except those sectional fellows who don't want to learn of it.

THE MODERN PAGAN.

Gen. Sheridan Takes the Position Against Col. Bob Ingersoll

And Gives the Modern Pagan the Best Dressing Down He Ever Got.

The Washington *National Republican*, of the 31st ult., gives a lengthy report of Gen. Sheridan's lecture on the "Modern Pagan" and the views held by Col. Bob Ingersoll. As many in this city heard the eloquent Ingersoll in the fall of 1884, and with the view of placing the views of others, which are held to be orthodox before the public, we give a resume of Sheridan's lecture, which is reported to have been a brilliant effort in which wit, sarcasm, invective, pathos and eloquence were brought into play with a force and effect that claimed laughter and tears from all. No man ever had a more attentive hearing, and no man ever better deserved it. Gen. Sheridan opened his lecture with a beautiful tribute to the personal character of Col. Ingersoll, who, he said, was "a good husband, a kind father, a staunch friend, a loyal citizen, a brilliant lawyer, and

A WONDERFUL ORATOR,

charming by the splendor of his rhetoric and the beauty of his imagination," but who, "when he approaches the subject of religion" drops "the mantle of his genial personality" and "becomes the loudest of boasters and the most abject of intellectual cowards." He said he did not propose to enter into a philosophical defense of Christianity, but "simply to examine Col. Ingersoll's methods of discussing religious subjects," because his "teachings are calculated to lower the standard of manhood, destroy a just sense of our responsibilities to each other, rob life of its grandeur and dignity, and transform death into a horror from which the soul starts back aghast and trembling."

He then quotes from Ingersoll what the latter says he wants to accomplish by his crusade against Christianity, and analyzing the statement, show that none of the evils which the colonel asserts he wants to remedy exists except in his "lurid imagination," and that his gorgeous word painting is simply—

A tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing.

One of the hardest and most cruel blows struck the great Pagan is by a quotation from one of his printed lectures in which he said: "I thank thee, mother nature, that thou hast implanted ingenuity enough in the brain of a child, when attacked by a brutal parent, to throw up a little breast work for his protection, in the shape of a lie." In speaking of the fact that the United States was founded and built up by Christians, Gen. Sheridan drew a most beautiful and realistic picture of the voyage of the Mayflower. In answer to the statement that

BEN FRANKLIN

was an infidel, that grand prayer of his was quoted: "Merciful God, wonderful power, increase in me that wisdom which discovers my truest interests; strengthen my resolution to perform what that wisdom dictates, and accept my kind offices to thy other creatures as the only return in my power for all thy infinite goodness to me."

Speaking of the growth of the United States and its institutions, of which Ingersoll is one of the beneficiaries, Gen. Sheridan said: The history of America is simply a grand poem sounding in immortal numbers the praises of Christianity. The country was discovered by Christians, settled by Christians, Christians declared its independence, fought the battle which established it, formed the institutions under which we live, destroyed human slavery in our borders, established our schools, universities, and hospitals. He thinks Col. Ingersoll wants to know too much, is chagrined that he has not ability to comprehend the universe, that is, because a pint measure won't hold a quart, and very mad because God does not take him into full partnership in managing it, and in this connection he mentions a number of things which Col. Ingersoll believes in but does not understand, though he refuses to believe in God for that reason. Among other things, the General says: "He does not understand the affinity of soul for soul, yet the stars look down upon fair maidens listening to the voice of eager youth as it whispers the old, old story that has brightened all the ages, and

MILLIONS OF HOMES

in our great land to-night are joyous with the songs of those whose souls are held close together with the same invisible cords that since the birth of time have been woven in the womb of love," which is a sentence and a sentiment as beautiful as any woven by the great pagan. The General then speaks of the acknowledged ignorance of this modern pagan as to God and quotes very appropriately some of the questions asked Job:

"What do thine eyes wink at that thou turnest thy spirit against God and letest such words go out of thy mouth?"

"Should He reason with unprofitable talk or with speeches wherewith He can do no good?"

"Art thou the first man that was born or wast thou made before the hills?"

"Should a wise man utter vain knowledge and fill his belly with the east wind?"

He then shows that there is no danger of Col. Ingersoll's opinions affecting the current of Christian thought, because he acknowledges truly that he knows nothing of the subject which he attempts to discuss, and arguments (?) from such a source never convince any one. Ingersoll tries to destroy

THE EDIFICE OF CHRISTIANITY,

denouncing it as unfit to live in, but offers nothing in its place. The Christian does not pretend "to comprehend God in his fullness," but, though "he cannot grasp all," he does not refuse for that reason "to believe anything." Mr. Ingersoll does. But though Ingersoll denies the existence of a God, when pressed home on this question we find he has created one, a little tin god of his own. He says, "Nature is God," and then, having created, he defines a most horrible god for himself, and asks Christians to dethrone their beneficent Creator and enthrone this monster of his creation.

Gen. Sheridan then takes up Col. Ingersoll's attack upon the Bible, and makes a most splendid defense of "the book of books, the masterpiece of all ages," of which Col. Ingersoll says: "That book I have taken pains to say was not written by any god. And why do I say so? Because I can write a far better book myself." Upon this assertion Gen. Sheridan excoriates

THE MODERN PAGAN

without mercy. Next the inability of Col. Ingersoll, because of his ignorance, is shown, and then the fact that philosophy, science, oratory, genius, learning in all ages have acknowledged God, and that Col. Ingersoll is simply "full of vanity, puffed up with conceit, and consumed with admiration of his own ability" when he attacks God, the Bible, and the church. Col. Ingersoll is then shown to be an "intellectual and moral anarchist," who proposes to destroy all that is valuable in life, and gives us nothing in its place.

The close of the lecture is a grand display of oratorical power never surpassed by Col. Ingersoll in its best efforts. Every one was pleased, delighted, and instructed, and his answer to Ingersoll equals in wit, sarcasm, oratory, and stage effects anything ever said by Col. Ingersoll. It is no dull sermon, but a magnificent defense of Christianity, the thoughts and ideas woven into a woof of beautiful words and sentences, delivered with all the brilliancy of a shower of meteors.

CANADA'S PARLIAMENT

First Session of the Seventh Parliament of Canada.

Ottawa, April 15.—According to a practice lately adopted, the debate on the reply to the address was closed in the Commons, Ottawa, on Friday afternoon. After routine business, Mr. Porter, of West Huron, amidst cheers from the Ministerialist benches, rose to move the reply to the address, which was seconded by Mr. Weldon, of Albert, N. B. Hon. Edward Blake congratulated the mover and seconder on their effort and proceeded to deliver a mild, temperate speech, couched in the choicest of language. He was frequently applauded during its delivery. Sir John replied to Mr. Blake.

It is believed that the Hon. Peter Mitchell, ex-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, will take charge of the fisheries question. He will, at an early date, bring the subject before the House, when it is not unlikely that he will succeed in bringing such a number of his old supporters into opposition on this question as to seriously endanger the government. The Liberals hold that the American fishing vessels, which have caught their cargo outside of the three-mile limit, and having proper permits from their own government to touch and trade, are entitled to all privileges of all ordinary trading vessels in Canadian ports.

It is probable that there will be several divisions within the next two or three weeks in order to test the strength of the respective parties, so that the wagers which are still up as to the standing of both parties, and especially the attitude to be taken by the Quebec Nationalists, may not be settled until May.

The announcement in the Governor-General's speech was the first intimation the Canadian legislators had that the government intended to ask parliament to vote money to build a canal on Canadian territory at Sault Ste. Marie. To-night there is considerable discussion around the lobby in regard to it. Everybody asks: "What does it mean?" A prominent legislator expressed the opinion that this is a precautionary step against passing the stringent retaliation measure by Congress, and that the Canadian Pacific railway had induced the government to take up the work. President Stephens and Sir Donald Smith were in town last week and had numerous interviews with Sir John Macdonald. The Canadian Pacific does a big steamship business on Lake Superior every season, and were the use of the Michigan canal refused them the company's lake traffic would be annihilated.

MANITOBA'S LEGISLATURE.

David Glass, Q. C., Elected Speaker —Policy of the Government

Winnipeg, April 14.—At the opening of the Legislature to-day, David Glass, Q. C., who was the nominee of the opposition for the speakership, accepted the government nomination for the same office. He was elected by acclamation. He was classed as an oppositionist. His acceptance of the office leaves the opposition combination in a minority.

The speech from the Throne was delivered by His Honor Lieut.-Governor Aikens. The government has stolen the oppositions thunder as to its policy on the railway question and all other questions for which the opposition were contending, including connections with the American system of railways and aid for the Hudson Bay Railroad and reduction of civil service expenditures.

To Cross in Four Days.

Iron is authority for the statement that the Arrow Steamship and Shipbuilding Company, of New York, are about to construct the ways for their first steamship, the Pocahontas. The completion of this vessel and others to follow will, it is stated, mark an era in the transatlantic trade, since they are to be constructed upon a new principle, and with an estimated speed sufficient to make the voyage from New York to Liverpool in a little more than four days. The steamers will not carry any freight, except possibly a few express packages. The Pocahontas is to be an iron and steel ship, and instead of being built on lateral lines, as has always been the custom, she will be built upon sixty-eight transverse steel walls or bulkheads, 7 feet 6 inches apart. These walls will have openings in them for the saloons, passages, tunnels, &c., with vertical longitudinal walls through them, thus making 1,000 water-tight compartments, of which 500 are to be below the water-line. She will have twenty boilers, and the engines will be of 27,986 horse-power, and capable of giving a speed of 24 knots an hour. The dimensions of the ship are: Length, 540 feet; beam, 40 feet; draught, 25½ feet. When this ocean greyhound commences to run, it will be necessary for our own great Atlantic passenger lines to build boats which shall leave even the Pocahontas in the shade—if possible.

An Australian Trade.

At a meeting of the Ottawa Board of Trade, held on the 5th inst., a letter was read from the Chamber of Commerce at Auckland, New Zealand, asking the board to forward price lists of wholesale Canadian houses in order that Australian buyers would be able to know in what lines of trade commercial intercourse could be carried on between the countries. The letter also said that Australian buyers were very anxious to establish more extensive commercial relations between the countries, but were not in a position to do so, not knowing the lines and prices of Canadian manufactures. It stated that should a line of steamships be established from Victoria, B. C., to any point in Australia, trade to Australia which was now being supplied by the United States would be done by Canada. The secretary was authorised to procure price lists from all the leading houses of Canadian manufacturers and forward them to the Auckland Chamber of Commerce. This is a matter for the consideration of our Board of Trade, as we will enjoy exceptional advantages over the rest of the Dominion in consequence of our geographical situation.

For Jumbo's Life.

Shortly after the fatal railway accident to Jumbo in the fall of 1885, near Hamilton, Ontario, Mr. P. T. Barnum brought a suit in the Supreme Court of New York State against the Grand Trunk Railway Company, claiming $100,000 damages on account of the giant elephant's death. The case has since remained on the general calendar, with its trial in the very dim future. Meantime the showman has got tired waiting, and, at his suggestion, his counsel, ex-Judge Wm. B. Choate, made a motion, on the 8th inst., to have the case placed on the day calendar. The motion was granted and the case was sent down for trial last Monday.

Sugar is now lower in San Francisco than it ever was before; and 8 per cent reduction was made yesterday. Crushed is now sold at 5¼ and dry granulated at 5⅜@5½ cts., figures lower than refined sugars are quoted in New York.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

Washington, April 16.—Captain D. Eltringe, of U. S. S., Omaha, had an interview with Secretary Whitney regarding the disaster caused by an explosion of the shell fired from the vessel at Japan, Island of Ikishima. The matter has been referred to the Judge Advocate General of the Navy Department for examination.

BURNED TO DEATH.

New York, April 16.—A fire early this morning in a double story tenement caused the police great difficulty in rescuing the inmates. Richard Gard, a dwarf, was severely burned and removed to the hospital. Bridget Hughes, an aged woman living on the top floor, was burned to death.

New York, April 16.—A fire occurred at the coal dock of the New York Central Railroad at the foot of 17th street, North river, this forenoon. An oil pipe of the Standard Oil Co. there has been leaking some time past. This morning a passing tug boat set fire to the oil and the flames spread to the docks. It was ebb time and the burning oil ran on the flooring to the dock at the foot of 67th street, where there was a large expensive dock, valued at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It was entirely destroyed with $10,000 worth of freight. Total loss will be $200,000.

REFRIGERATORS ON SOUTHERN RAILWAYS.

Washington, April 16.—California has sent a written complaint that refrigerators cannot be sent to Los Angeles under the present condition of things, and asking relief. This is a sample of hundreds of letters received by the commissioners every day. The commission has promised to hear next Wednesday representatives of Boston's interest, who seek authority for railways to make rates from the west to that city to meet those made by roads whose terminals are at New York. No day has been assigned for hearing the representative of California interest seeking relief for transcontinental roads from the operation of the long and short haul clause, but they are expected some day next week.

CATTLE QUARANTINE.

Denver, April 16.—Governor Adams to-day issued a quarantine proclamation against the importation of cattle from Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, West Virginia, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Missouri, Kansas, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia. Cattle from the above States cannot be brought into Colorado until they have been examined by the State Veterinary Surgeon. If, after inspection, they receive a clear bill they will be allowed to enter.

THE PANHANDLE PLUNDERERS.

Pittsburgh, April 16.—The afternoon papers to-day publish a sensational item in which it is stated that a secret meeting of the employees of the Panhandle road was held last night to consider a bold and decisive move to force the railroad authorities to some kind of compromise. It is proposed to demand a guarantee that no further arrests shall be made and that all men employed will be completely exonerated from any complicity in the alleged theft. Should these guarantees not be forthcoming the men will decline to enter the company's service under the suspicions that will be resting upon them.

A NEWSPAPER OFFICE SACKED.

Troy, N. Y., April 15.—A gang of unknown men raided the office of the *Owl*, an obscene weekly published in this city, this morning. The proprietor, J. Faree, was not on the premises at the time and the only person found was the foreman, Conanent. He says the men, who were masked, beat him over the head with clubs until he became unconscious. When he recovered he found the type all pied, the composing stones broken and the office in general chaos. Recently the *Owl* has been noted for the violence of its attacks on the Knights of Labor, and he claims he recognized several of the attacking party as members of that order.

MAIL ROBBERY.

Louisville, April 15.—It is discovered this morning that the New Albany closed mail pouch, which left Louisville postoffice at 6:40 last evening, was robbed at Jeffersonville or Madison. At the Indianapolis depot last night the pouch was found upon the platform, cut open and rifled of its contents. The extent of the loss is not yet known.

THE GALLOWS.

Nashville, April 15.—Ben. Brown, colored, was hanged here to-day for the murder of an old colored farmer named Frank Arnold in Nov. 1884.

ROUGH ON MORMONS.

Raleigh, N. C., April 15.—Parties of Mormon missionaries, who have been at work at Mountain, near here, have been badly maltreated and driven into Georgia.

MURDERER ESCAPES.

Lamar, Mo., April 15.—Last night the prisoners in the jail escaped. Among the prisoners were J. W. West, convicted of murder and sentenced for 25 years in the penitentiary.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Milwaukee, April 15.—The wholesale drug store of Chas. Bauch & Co. was burned to-day. Loss, $175,000; insurance, $90,000. The fire was caused by an explosion of a varnish barrel. Rudolph S. Eable, clerk, was fatally injured by the explosion.

NOTHING BUT THE PURE QUILL.

Dover, April 15.—The Delaware Senate passed this morning a bill prohibiting absolutely the manufacture and sale of all kinds of imitation and adulterated butter.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

Wilmington, Del., April 15.—The funeral of Bishop Lee took place this afternoon and was largely attended. Nine bishops and nearly one hundred clergymen participated in the ceremonies.

AN EXECUTION.

Carville, Mo., April 16.—E. F. Clum was hanged yesterday for the murder of a young woman named Ella Bowe in July last. Fully 10,000 people witnessed the execution. Clum was greatly affected and cried bitterly. At times he would try to control himself by singing hymns.

A DEFAULTER.

Jersey City, N. J., April 16.—The belief of the people of Hoboken is about confirmed that Water Register Murphy is a defaulter. As near as can be ascertained the amount will reach $23,623,000(?)

APPOINTMENTS.

Washington, April 16.—This afternoon the President made the following appointments: A. K. Lawton, Georgia, to be Minister to Austria; A. McConnell, Tennessee, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana; Geo. S. Peters, Ohio, to be Attorney of the United States for Utah.

BANK STATEMENT.

New York, April 16.—The weekly bank statement shows a reserve increase of three hundred and seventy thousand dollars. Banks now hold four millions four hundred and eighty-nine thousand in excess of rule.

AN INDIAN AGENT.

Washington, April 16.—The President this afternoon appointed Joseph Blanco, of Oregon, to be agent of the Indians of the Dalles agency in Oregon.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, April 22, 1887

TARIFF CHANGES.

From every section of the east, manufacturers and others are pouring into Ottawa to secure from the government farther and greater concessions by way of protection to the various industries represented by them, or in which they may be interested. The iron industry has sent its representatives. The sewing machine men are again on the war path. They want a duty imposed that will practically prohibit the importation of a foreign made article. Already the duty on a $21 machine, which is the average price at which they are entered, is $6.30. The averaged value of the exported Canadian machine is $7.85, or $1.05 more than the duty on the imported machine. Packers of pickles are equally loud in their demands. Their bottles are taxed 30 per cent., their labels 6c. per lb. and 20 per cent. ad valorem, and their corks 20 per cent. Hence it is that they are anxious for something better than 25 per cent. on their goods. What they have asked for is not yet known. The paper makers are asking for an advance to 35 per cent. They assured Sir CHARLES TUPPER that the duty would not increase the cost of paper, but the blank book manufacturers took an opposite view and asserted that if the price of paper was bound to go up they would not be able to produce their books as cheap, and so as to compete with Scotch manufacturers and others, who could get paper at lower prices. This is a very instructive incident on the nature and operation of the N. P. The duty is increased on paper, and the book makers would suffer. The duty must, therefore, be raised on blank books to save this industry. Who has to suffer then? Every one who buys a blank book, or any other book, or uses paper in any other form. The Ontario Booksellers and Stationers' Association have had a meeting to protest against the proposed increase of duties, and a deputation was appointed to interview the minister of customs to urge that no increase be made. The reason is very plain. These merchants know that increased duties will raise the cost of their commodities, and hence affect the purchasing capacity of the public, to the injury of both themselves and their customers. If a duty is imposed that only robs farmers and other classes, who cannot be protected, it goes without protest and the public suffer. Incidents like the above, however, are encouraging to the advocates of free trade, as sooner or later they will surely open the eyes of the people to the fallacies of protection.

COWICHAN DISTRICT.

The writ for the holding of this election is issued, and forwarded to Mr. H. O. WELBURN, of Somenos, who has been appointed returning officer. The nominations cannot be held in a less period than eight days after the posting up of the notices, whilst fourteen days must elapse between the nomination day and the date for polling the votes of the district, and not as soon as convenient after the nomination as the *Colonist* stupidly states this morning. But it is quite possible that poor old granny did not know any better. We refer our contemporary to sec. 16, Ch. 67 of the Consolidated Statutes. The candidates in the field are Messrs. EVANS, Sutton and FRY. The *Colonist* espouses the claim of Mr. SUTTON as the government's pet and protege. It is severe on Mr. FRY for daring to assert his right as a citizen to aspire to Legislalative honors. Mr. Fry is an old, and highly esteemed citizen, but possibly not of that pliable timber which the Government street oracle prefers out of which to manufacture legislators. Mr. FRY declares himself to be a supporter of the DAVIE ROSSON Government and thinks that with the assistance of Mr. CROFT, the other member, he can accomplish much good for the district. Mr. EVANS is prosecuting his canvass with vigor and meeting with the most gratifying encouragement from the electors of the district, among whom he has resided for a number of years. Mr. SUTTON will leave no effort to secure the coveted seat, nor will the government leave a stone unturned in his behalf. The contest promises to be a most interesting one, and as the candidates warm to their work we shall hear more of them ere the last vote is polled.

A PAIR OF THEM.

The *Columbian* joins the *Colonist* in the contention that the government is not responsible for the legislation passing through the House. This is certainly a new doctrine that the ministerial Siamese Twins are trying to force down the throats of the electors of this province. As well say that His Worship Mayor FELL, as chief magistrate of this city is not responsible for the preservation of the peace, and the administration of law and order within its bounds, or that a man is not responsible for the actions of his household. It would be interesting to learn from these wise heads from whence they derive the notion that are at entire variance with the tenets and well recognized principles of responsible government. State your authority, brethren; give us the law and the testimony on the subject? If you are afraid or unable to do so you will be accommodated as to where same can be found.

An exchange gives currency to a rumor started in London that the Canadian Government contemplates floating a $50,000,000 loan shortly.

MR. NICHOLAS FLOOD DAVIN, M. P. for Pile-o'-bones, has been allotted a seat on the Grit side of the House, where he will hold overflow Tory meetings. When Mr. BLAKE finds himself attacked in the rear by his fellow-Irishman's famous Blackburn he will imagine that he is debating in a fighting Parliament on College Green.

STRANGE CHARACTERS

The Peculiarities of Some of the Strange Personages About Kamloops

Graphically Described---What Education has Done for Some Men.

[From our own Correspondent.]

KAMLOOPS, April 14th, 1887.

I have often thought that if I was given the choice of writing a weekly letter to a newspaper or chop wood I should prefer the latter. I speak thus, not from any inherent propensity for chopping wood, but because the conviction is forcing itself upon me that as a "literary cuss" I am a pronounced failure. The trouble is just this: I have been engaged for the past two weeks in psycho-physiologico studies, baffling, and apparently beyond my powers of elucidation. The mind has refused to assimilate the subject; or, in other words, I am suffering from mental indigestion. I know that my neighbors will regard this confession passing strange. They will say to themselves, are his perceptive faculties inadequate to the task of divining the mental processes by which "Parnell, the dynamiter," scales dizzy intellectual hights, and is he so dense that he cannot penetrate "Be Nett's" transparency? Well, yes, I give it up. I confess that Parnell is too much for me, and that "Be Nett's" characteristic ingenuousness is sometimes masked by temperamental vagaries quite bewildering.

"PARNELL, THE DYNAMITER,"

is a stoutish man, with a cracked voice, and a penchant for whisky, polemics and soda water. This latter qualification of Parnell's was imparted to me as a profound secret by Mr. Van Camp, a gentleman lately connected with the *Inland Sentinel* office and who, as Mr. Robert Robinson will attest, is an ideal representation of the "intelligent compositor." I remember his setting up a moral editorial written by myself. Mr. McCutcheon at that time had just assumed proprietorship of the *Sentinel*, and it was a part of his policy to give the paper ethical tone. Fearful of getting his morals mixed up with "manifests," *Globe* editorials and other irrelevant riff-raff, I was requested to divest myself of worldly considerations, and give the morals of the *Sentinel* a no uncertain sound. The task was not strictly in my line. Morals were a phase of life I had paid little attention to; I somehow didn't relish the idea "of Satan rebuking sin." Nevertheless I essayed the effort. The theme was the moral turpitude of delinquent newspaper subscribers. After expatiating at some length upon the ineffable gall of the man two years delicquent, I wound up as follows: But while, unquestionably, there is a tendency on the part of the public to evade the pecuniary issues incident to subscribing and advertising, specific moral deterioration is evident only when the obligation is repudiated altogether. This I considered sufficiently pointed to arouse a lethargic conscience, and yet vague enough to disarm anger. Mr. Van Camp rendered it thus: But while, unquestionably, there is a tendency on the part of our subscribers to evade paying their whisky bills, moral deterioration is apparent only when they refuse to renew their subscriptions. Mac. on reading the proof, was thrown completely off his moral equipoise, and without taking into consideration Van Camp's liberal interpretation of the text, intimated that my resignation would be acceptable. To revert to the previous question, "Parnell," his peculiar individuality is most conspicuous just subsequent to his paying a semi-professional soda water visit to Alex. McLain. It is at McLain's where he gets up

INTELLECTUAL STEAM.

By some process, which only the bar keeper can explain, he becomes ariated, and by the time he reaches the place of his abode he is in a condition of political or polemical effervescence. Bystanders, awed by the tremendous intellectual display, and rhetorical scintillations which characterize "Parnell" on these occasions cant themselves back in their chairs, and breathlessly await the climax—the moment of his collapse—when, like his evaporated soda, he has lost his piquancy and must be piloted to bed. Oh! what an exquisite sight it is to see the gentleman heated with argument, soar to the empyrean, and hovering there briefly gracefully descend remarking as he drops on terra firma again "Ah're Be Nett a little law is a dangerous thing." It is during these paroxysmal moments of "Parnell's" that I fail to gauge him. Florid his style undoubtedly is, but behind that I came in contact with certain psychal phenomena which defies specific deception, and which is so inimitable in its way as to lead me to presume that primarily it must originate in Irish whisky. And yet I doubt if Parnell thinks he is funny. On the contrary, he appears impregdated with the idea that he is the incarnation of a "potent, grave, and reverend seigneur," and that his logic has the attributes of the thunder bolt! Human nature, human nature! How long has it taken you to evolve the ridiculous? When did man first conceive the comic and the tragic? Fancy takes me back to that primaval period when man cracked his first joke, and pandered to his vanity, by drawing invidious comparisons between his rudimentary tail, and those of his contemporaries, whose caudal ornamentations still retained their pristine length. Slowly an idea dawns upon him that the tail is superfluous. He imparts this intelligence to his associates. At first they are incredulous but finally form a society, whose grand object is the extinction of tails. None are eligible for membership, but those who from esthetic reasons are opposed to tails, and who hope through the law of heredity to overcome the physiological tendency from which the tail primarilly sprung. Naturally caustic, and possibly sarcastic, allusions to long tails were cultivated as the highest order of wit. The requisite intenseness of feeling was at last reached. Heredity came into play and in proportion as tails diminished, humor and its concomitants developed and behold the Irishman! Parnell, you are innately ridiculous. But I am digressing. If Mr. Parnell is unconsciously funny; if in his lofty rhetorical flights he exemplifies a species of humor baffling my powers of description, what shall I say of Be Nett? Mr. Be Nett is a veteran railroader, and in connection with his achievements in this capacity has sampled every brand of whiskey between

KAMLOOPS AND WINNIPEG.

Mr. Be Nett was educated for a lawyer, which explains Parnell's famous saying, a "little law is a dangerous thing." Educating Be Nett for the law was a previous mistake; he should have been apprenticed to a distillery. By apprenticing him to a distillery the primal conditions of his temperament would have been complied with and the means of making a livelihood assured. As it is, he has missed a remunerative and congenial calling, and perforce, acquiesces to his predilections in a retail way. Humor with Be Nett is chronic; not that he often perpetrates a point blank joke; his humor might come under the head of the inferential. Will you qualify this hot water with a little rum, said he to the barkeeper the other morning? The barkeeper was expecting to have his philanthropy appealed to but not couched exactly in dictionary terms and with a glamour of humor. Be Nett's most attractive feature is the reminiscent faculty; that is his conversation impresses the listener that way. Whether he be relating an incident of his own life, or whether he be expatiating on the military qualities of Scipio Africanus, there is a suggestion all the time of reminiscence. Should he undertake a description of the battle of Zanes the tenor of its relation would indicate that he was present, and had a lively time dodging Hannibal's elephants. Glancing forward I find it hard to locate Be Nett either socially or professionally. So long as he is popular in Kamloops he will remain and regale the populace with reminiscent descriptions of events which since Romulus was suckled by the wolf, to all appearances, came under his observation. It is not impossible that he may visit Victoria, where, if he finds pliant hotel-keepers, he will remain indefinitely. Failing to prepossess himself of Victorians naught will be left him but to cross the border, and direct his energies toward the marrying of an Oregon widow. Let us hope that Be Nett will be so fortunate.

IRVING.

INTERIOR FREIGHT RATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—Observing that you are ever vigilant in watching the interests and development of the trade and commerce of this province, and more especially so that of the interior, it may be of interest to you and to the readers of your widely circulated and extensively read journal to learn something about the new freight schedule now in force in these parts over the C. P. R. The rates quoted are from this point (Shuswap) to eastern points. From Palliser to Banff, a distance of 74 miles, the rate is 23 cents per 100 lbs; equal to about $6.90 per 1000 feet. From Illecillewaet to Calgary, 234 miles, the rate is 40 cents per 100 lbs, equal to $12 per 1000 feet.

The rate from Shuswap to Calgary, 358 miles, is the same. The rate from Sicamouse to Banff 226 miles, is 40 cents, and from Sicamouse to Moosejaw, 747 miles, the rate is also 40 cents, and to Emerson, 1,211 miles, 45 cents.

In comparison with the tariff which is replaced by this the rate from Palliser, Donald and Illecillewaet to Banff and Calgary are about doubled, while on the longer distances they are somewhat reduced. On the west slope of the Rockies and through the Selkirk range there is considerable good timber. Its proximity to a promising market at Banff and Calgary made it attractive to lumbermen. A great many limits have been taken up, and some half dozen milling establishments are getting ready to work. The C. P. R. management assured all would be investors that it was their policy to encourage the development of business in this line, and made a rate which has been in force for the last six months, and upon the strength of which a good deal of capital has been invested. But it turns out that this rate was but a question, apparently offered to encourage the investment of capital in a line of business where it would be absolutely at the mercy of the C. P. R. The mill men in the mountains will now find themselves on the same footing as regards freights as are the large milling establishments at the coast, which have great advantages—a greater abundance of good timber, cheap labor and access to other markets, while the citizens of Banff and Calgary are to pay $6 per m. more for their lumber than they need to pay. Already orders have been cancelled and contracts thrown up, and timber limits upon which handsome bonuses have been paid are going begging.

A copy of this letter has been sent eastern journals for publication.

INTERMEDIATE SHIPPER.

Shuswap, B. C., April 15, 1887.

THE VACANT SENATORSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—If Sir John Macdonald desires to appoint a Senator whose usefulness to the party shall extend beyond recording his vote according to the orders of the government whip, his nominee can scarcely be Mr. Cornwall. That gentleman's career as Senator, and Governor, may be described as a conspicuous failure, exhibiting complete inaptitude for affairs. It is obviously of importance to the mainland that the new Senator should be practically familiar with the commercial and mining interests of that portion of the province. Cabinet ministers at Ottawa have complained that our representatives are often unable to afford requisite information on Provincial subjects, as when Mr. Crow Baker essayed to discuss that intricate problem known as the Indian question. Amongst others, the name of Mr. Robert Galbraith, of Kootenay, occurs to me as a person especially eligible for the Senatorship. He has been long a resident on the mainland, is intimately acquainted with its commercial and mining business, is a ready speaker, a staunch Eastern Conservative, and possessed of considerable legislative experience. CROWNBIRD.

Victoria, April 20, 1887.

Ottawa Notes.

Several applications have been received for Senatorships in the Northwest already.

Room 32 has been taken by the members from Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia, and is known as the "Western" room.

The Northwest contingent, on their way to Ottawa were delayed several hours by a washout at Pakenham.

The number of private bills is 101; of which 81 refer to railway legislation, and 20 to financial corporations.

Colonel Ouimet was to have commanded the Wimbledon team this year, but his election as Speaker will necessitate another appointment.

Sir John has presented to the library a bust of the Duke of Newcastle, who attended the Prince of Wales through Canada. The bust was presented to the premier by Sir Edward Watkin.

The claims commission will report this session that 1600 claims have been adjusted in reference to transport and other matters, involved $3,200,000. The commission claims to have saved $800,000.

A sensation has been created in official circles by the absconding of C. Y. Caron, clerk of the Dominion Patent Office, after confessing he had appropriated to his own use three hundred dollars of patent office fees.

Speaking of Nova Scotians, among the late arrivals is Mr. Chisholm, M. P., a Bluenose from the Pacific Coast. He has his niece with him. Mr. Chisholm stands 6 feet 3 inches high in his stockings, and when seen to-night he was talking with two other Nova Scotians, one 6 feet 4 inches and the other 6 feet 6 inches high. These Bluenoses reach up high after anything they want.

On Tuesday afternoon, the Hon. J. H. Pope, minister of railways, said the government had assumed by contract liabilities to railways for subsidies amounting to three millions and a quarter dollars, besides annual subsidies of a quarter of a million dollars. Two millions would be required to complete the work on the canals in progress.

No Contract.

In reply to a question asked by Mr. E. Crow Baker the Hon. Mr. Thompson, Minister of Justice, said that no contract existed for supplying white flannel, brown and yellow cloth to the New Westminster penitentiary.

OUR MINERAL LANDS.

The Yale Mines—A Rich Mineral District—Placer and Quartz.

Beds of Gold and Silver—Millions Lying Unmolested.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The mining excitement and interest still continues, the *Colonist* "echoes" notwithstanding. It may be interesting to some of your readers to learn that this town is completely surrounded by mineral wealth, and in fact stands upon

A BED OF GOLD.

On the west are the Prince George silver mines, so fully described last week, the foundation and indications of which have been pronounced by old experienced miners and experts, including Captain Jackson, as "good." On the south are the placer gold mines, from which have been extracted amounts variously estimated from half a million to a million dollars, and it is said there are millions more. With reference to these mines, I may here explain that on the south side of the river there are some hundred acres which seem to have been a huge land slide, which completely changed the course of the river for about 40 rods to the north. It is the edge of this side which produced such wealth in the days of '59 and '62, when a single man realized from $50 to $100 a day. Now if the edge is so productive, what must it be when the old bed itself is struck? It is believed that

THERE ARE MILLIONS

lying there still unmolested by the miner's pick and shovel. In fact I am told that an American company have offered a large sum for those lands, and well they may, for doubtless "there are millions in it." Then we have the placer mines on Siwash Creek to the east, where men have realized from $5 to $20 a day per man. These mines which are believed to be in the vicinity of a rich quartz lode, were discovered in 1863, but being abandoned were re-opened about six or seven years ago by Mr. Rodney, formerly an old miner and a rancher from near the Mission, who with commendable pluck and perseverance has stuck to his post and never lost faith in the mountain stream which now gives fair promise of amply rewarding him for all his relentless toil. But perhaps the most productive of all is

THE QUEEN

silver and gold quartz mine, about a mile and a half to the north of the town, on Yale Creek. This already famous mine was opened by Messrs. Teague, Douglas and Deighton in the year 1878, but owing to high prices and lack of capital was abandoned until the opening of the C. P. R. railway, when immediate steps will be now taken to commence operation. The formation of the Yale Creek mines is very similar to that of the famous silver mines of "Vetas Madre" in Mexico, the veins of which pass through clay slate, with bands of porphyry and transition rocks. These Mexican mines produce millions of dollars annually, and the same may possibly be the result of the prospective mines of this locality in the near future.

A BOX OF ORE

containing some 30 lbs. from the Queen mine was taken to England by an English gentleman, who come out expressly to inspect this mine in October last. The ores and country rocks were examined and analyzed by Mr. J. H. Collins, F. G. S., London, England, who pronounced the sample highly mineralized and the formation of the most promising character and leading to larger deposits of mineral depth. On examination the ores were found to yield the following results: Sample No. 1—37 oun., 15 dwts. silver, with traces of gold, per 2,000 pounds; sample No. 2—80 ounces, 15 dwts. silver, and 2 dwts. gold per ton of 2,000 pounds. Now, there are the facts; let men of experience draw their own conclusions. Messrs. Teague and Douglas, the principal shareholders, are in communication with English capitalists for the development of the mine on an extensive scale, and as some of the enterprising gentlemen connected with the affair have recently purchased extensive iron and coal districts near Seattle, operations at the Queen mine may be expected to commence in a few weeks. Then look out for the boom and lively times again in Yale. K.

DUPED AND DESERTED.

A Young Woman from Victoria, B. C., Wronged and Robbed.

The San Francisco *Call* gives the particulars of the late Mrs. J. J. Russell being duped by her paramour. Much of the account is untrue and uninteresting. The *Call* says: William Thompson, alias J. C. Thompson, who is not unknown in San Francisco, and who has been living in British Columbia since about a year, has been making quite a reputation for himself of late. While living in British Columbia he made the acquaintance of a young lady who was living with her uncle and aunt, both her own parents being dead. She had considerable money left to her, which Thompson soon found out, to his delight no doubt. Although said to have a wife and two children, he pressed his engagements upon this young lady until he finally inveigled her into his confidence. * * * * * *

On arriving in San Francisco, he registered at one of the hotels as "J. C. Thompson and wife." He, however neglected to fulfil his promise of marriage, but succeeded in getting $500 more from her, almost all she had. Having but little baggage with them, the hotel-keeper politely reminded Mr. Thompson of the rules of the house after a few days. That afternoon Mr. Thompson went out to change a suit of clothes which he had purchased to get married in, there being some flaw about it, and has not been seen or heard of since. He carried away with him all the money he had received from his duped intended, and did not give her the slightest hint of departure. He received the last $500 from her under pretence that it was not safe for her to have it about her. He left some days ago.

Mr. Edwards, of the International Hotel, gave his experience with Thompson, in conversation with a *Call* reporter last evening. "The young couple came to the hotel here," he said, "about two weeks ago. I do not remember ever having seen either of them before. The young lady is a large, overgrown blonde of fairly prepossessing and hearty appearance and straightforward manners, but thoroughly guileless in speech and actions. When they failed to pay their hotel bills I notified them several times about the delinquency, and at last was compelled to turn them out. I have not seen or heard of Thompson since he so mysteriously left town, but I frequently meet the young woman on Kearny street.

Disallowance

Premier Norquay has decided to put through a railroad charter before the transaction of any other business by the Manitoba Legislature. It is reported that this action will be very generally endorsed as meeting the requirements of the case, and no doubt the unanimous consent of the members of the Legislature will be given. It will be then sent to Ottawa for rejection or acceptance, after having received royal assent in Winnipeg.

S. F. BRIDGE CO.

Charged With Sharp Practices at Los Angeles, Cal.

The San Francisco Bridge Co. built the bridge at Point Ellice and at Ashcroft for the local government, and according to facts presented to the House by Messrs. McLeese and Semlin, turned out very indifferent work on the latter contract. The same concern tried to build the James Bay bridge, but after its tender was accepted by the council, backed out. We pointed out at the time the Point Ellice bridge was completed, that large profits were often made by work pitched together only with regard to speed and cheapness of the material used. Apparently a similar trick has been attempted by the representative of this company in Los Angeles, according to the following item from the proceedings of the board of supervisors of that city, which we find in the San Francisco *Call* of the 9th inst.:

Councilman George F. Stearns to-day filed charges against J. C. McMullen, of the San Francisco Bridge company; Fred Eaton, City Surveyor of Los Angeles, and other parties. He charges them with collusion in connection with the Kuhotz-street bridge contract, which was let for $15,800, and Stearns says there is $5000 profit in it. City Surveyor Eaton filed counter charges to the effect that Stearns offered to vote in favor of the contract being let to the San Francisco Bridge company if that company would agree to purchase the lumber from him. An investigation committee of the council meets to-morrow, and the matter will be thoroughly ventilated. Several criminal libel suits are threatened.

A NEW PAMPHLET

Issued by the C. P. R.—A Very Attractive Brochure.

The C. P. R. has issued its pamphlet for this season. It sets forth the advantages afforded to European settlers by the Canadian Northwest and British Columbia. In appearance the brochure is most attractive. The cover bears excellent colored representations of Montreal, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, and Vancouver, as leading towns on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The pamphlet itself well fulfils its purpose which is thus expressed in the preface: "To give a few hints to those intending to go there how to set about it; to put before those who have not thought of emigrating the prospect of success that lies open to them, if they make up their minds to go—how high rents, high taxes, and all the pinching and worrying of trying to make both ends meet here, may be exchanged for no rents, light taxes, free schools, and cheap food there—how the farm laborer, with very little or no capital, may, if he will persevere, own his own farm, his own house, and call no man master—and not take long to do it either; to point this out and to back it with the most convincing proof in the shape of *bona fide* letters from actual settlers, is the intention of this book." The information is well arranged and tersely expressed, while an admirable general map of Canada as a whole and a section map of the Northwest form useful additions.

MAINLAND NEWS.

[From the Inland Sentinel.]

A complimentary dinner was given to Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, on Wednesday evening last at the Grand Pacific Hotel. A very pleasant time was had. Mr. and Mrs. J. left for Helena, Montana, the following night.

At Donald the snow is fast disappearing, and the Columbia river has been open for some time.

It is reported that the C. P. R. will build fifteen miles of snow sheds near the summit of the Selkirks this summer, and in consequence good times are expected throughout the mountains.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, in the United States and Canada. *

The Seal Fisheries.

Dispatches have been received at the Treasury Agency in San Francisco from Washington to the effect that the Cabinet have considered the representations made by the British Government, as well as the contentions of the Alaska Commercial Company, and decided that outside of the three league limit from the head lands the waters are in the high seas and free to all. This is welcome news for the parties in this city engaged in the seal fishery industry. It is held by many, however, that the limit should read one league, or three miles; three leagues is virtually nine miles out.

From East to West.

Following are the freight rates from Winnipeg to this city and mainland coast points: Victoria—1, $3.64; 2, $3.04; 3, $2.60; 4, $2.15; 5, $1.90; 6, $1.60; 7, $1.43; 8, $; 9, $; 10, $1.08. From Montreal to Winnipeg by lake route and rail $1.83 per 100 pounds, and all rail $2. From Winnipeg to the Pacific Coast the rate is $3.64 per 100 pounds, which would make the rate on freight shipped from Montreal *via* the lakes to Winnipeg, and thence to the Pacific Coast, 67 cents higher than the through rate from St. Paul, and, if it came all rail from Montreal, a discrimination of 84 cts. against Winnipeg.

Coals of Fire.

Toronto *Mail*: "Defeated candidates for parliamentary honors sometimes visit their disappointment upon their successful opponents. But this is not the way they do things in British Columbia. Mr. Planta, who was defeated by Mr. Gordon in Vancouver, not only attended Mr. Gordon's jubilation meeting at the close of the polls, but invoked the blessing and guidance of the Supreme Being in Mr. Gordon's behalf. It may have been that Mr. Planta thought his late opponent was for some reason or other specially in need of guidance, but anyway his prayer was a very courteous one."

Winnipeg's Progress.

The current year's assessment for the city of Winnipeg is completed. The result shows a gradual steady improvement in affairs over that of five years ago. The population last year was 19,406; this year it is 21,257. It is believed that since the assessors closed their labors that an additional 3,000 have been added to the number recorded by these officials. The assessed value of the property is placed at $19,319,520. The total exemptions amount to $3,538,820. The citizens regard this as a very satisfactory showing.

The latest news from all quarters is to the effect that the Remedial Compound is accomplishing much more than has been claimed or could be expected of it. Its effect upon the female system is marvelous. See advertisement. *

UNITED STATES NEWS.

SHOT HIMSELF.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 20.—Lieutenant John W. Dannehaner, arctic explorer, shot and killed himself at the naval academy this morning. He had mental troubles after he came back from the Arctic region. He was found lying on his rug, in front of his fire place, with a tag tied to his buttonhole labelled to be sent to my brother, at Washington. Although he had mental troubles since returning from the Arctic regions, what immediately led to his suicide is thought to have been the grounding of the Constellation on its way to Norfolk, which he had charge of and for which it is supposed he had fear of being courtmartialed. Furthermore, he was very intimate with young Robert W. Gatewood, who recently committed suicide in Carolina, and whom he saw in death. It is supposed this death suggested the mode to him. His wife, formerly Miss Sloane, of New York, is away with her parents. Lieut. Dannerhaner leaves two children. He was about 35 years and an intelligent and polished officer.

Lieut. Dannerhaner's career was eventful. He was born 37 years ago in Illinois and entered the naval service in 1866. He was attached to the Vandalia during her cruise in the Mediterranean in 1876, when Gen. Grant with is family was on board and visited the Holy Land. It was before this cruise that the lieutenant throught his conduct began to show signs of an unbalanced mind, and his malady soon assumed a form so violent that in 1875, after he had been found wandering in a North Carolina wilderness, his friends deemed it expedient to secure proper treatment for him by confining him for about two months in St. Elizabeth's insane asylum. He was among the first of the officers who volunteered to go upon the Jeannetie Arctic expedition, July 6th, 1879. The last communication from the vessel was dated Cape Sertzekamen, Siberia, Sept. 2, 1879, although she was afterwards seen off Wrangle Land. The cruising of the Jeannette in a pack of ice; the separation in a gale of three boats containing officers and crew, starvation of Delong and his boats crew, loss of Lieut. Chipp's boat, and the terrible sufferings and final rescue of the Melville party are matters of history. In the final separation of the boats, Delong placed Dannerhaner under Melville's command, for the reason as the lieutenant said in his report that he was partially disabled by the condition of his eyes. Naval officers, however, maintain it was to Dannerhaner's wise seamanship and skillful handling of the whale boat that the safe landing of the crew was due. Melville and Dannerhaner were the only surviving officers of the expedition. When Dannerhaner returned to the United States in 1882, he was placed in waiting orders, during the progress of the official inquiry into the loss of the Jeannette, and afterwards was granted a year's leave of absence. During this time he delivered a number of lectures in different parts of the country. In September, 1884, he was assigned to duty at Annapolis, as Assistant Commander of Cadets, which station he held at the time of his death.

THE INTER-STATE LAW.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—E. M. Herrick, President of the Pacific Pine Lumber Company and E. C. Williams, President of the Redwood Manufacturing Association of San Francisco, have telegraphed the Inter-State Commerce Commission as follows: Are two corporations employing 8,000 to 10,000 men, and about thirty million dollars capital; have addressed you by mail stating that our eastern business has been entirely destroyed by the operation of the law and asking for your interposition in our behalf. Meanwhile, you allow roads over which we been operating to give old rates and so review our business with the east, provided rates are open and available for all.

T. J. Lusk & Co., of San Francisco, telegraphed that the fruit interests of this State, which are of great and growing importance, seriously jeopardized by the working of inter-state commerce bill. In as much as this interest cannot avail itself of the matter of competition, we respectfully ask that section four be suspended, that their interest be not entirely paralyzed and great loss ensue.

A San Francisco despatch states that the difference in favor of Canadian Pacific rates over those charged by Southern lines ranges from $44 to $188 per car.

M. Stern, the San Francisco agent of the Canadian Pacific, says that the line which he represents will soon begin to run round trip excursions from that city to Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis and other eastern points.

ROYALTY IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—Queen Kapiolani, of the Hawaiian kingdom, arrived this morning from Honolulu on the steamer Australia. She was accompanied by the Princess Liliuokalani and a number of high officials of the Hawaiian Government. The principal object of the Queen's voyage is to be present at Queen Victoria's jubilee celebration in London in June next. The royal party will remain here about a week, when they leave for Washington to pay their respects to President and Mrs. Cleveland. After a short stay at the capital they will proceed to New York, then to London. Before returning Queen Kapiolani will also visit the principal cities of the old world. She has never before been outside of her own kingdom.

A $75,000 DRAFT LOST.

NEW YORK, April 20.—In the columns of the morning papers there appeared today an advertisement for 75,000 dollar draft which had been lost or stolen. The draft belongs to the Bank of North America, Philadelphia, on the Bank of New York National Banking Association, payable to order of Dunn Bros. Payment has been stopped.

THE PANHANDLE ROBBERS.

PITTSBURG, April 20.—The preliminary hearing in the postponed Panhandle Railway robbery case came up this morning. All the prisoners waived preliminary examinations and were held for trial at court. The cases will probably be tried during the present court term.

BLAINE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, April 20.—James G. Blaine, accompanied by his wife and daughter, arrived here this morning. He is much improved in health.

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street West, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Standard.*

Little or no rain has fallen in the interior of Texas since September last.

The laying of a second track on the Grand Trunk railway from Kingston to Montreal will be commenced shortly.

The Chicago sales carpetrick manufacturers have resolved to strike for an advance from 10 to 25 cents per yard.

TO THE ELECTORS
OF
Cowichan District.

GENTLEMEN:

Yielding to the request of many friends who have urged me to come forward as a candidate for the vacancy now existing in this district, I consent to do so. My views are known to most of you, who have resided any length of time in the district.

As being opposed to the reckless policy of the present and late governments—a policy which if persisted in will soon land the province in complete bankruptcy.

I am opposed to the large civil service list, a list which is constantly growing under the spoils system of the present government.

I am opposed to monopolies of all kinds, believing laws should be enacted for the many and not for the favored few.

I am opposed to increasing the Cabinet to five members, as it will entail a large additional expense on the country. For many months the work has been discharged by two ministers.

I am also opposed to the system adopted by the government for borrowing large sums of money. I am in favor of submitting the matter to the people for their verdict.

I shall form as liberal an expenditure of public money, on public works and improvements as the finances of the country warrant. I will insist on all public works being executed by contract, and that the expenditure shall be kept within our income.

There are many other matters which might be mentioned, but I expect to be able more fully to discuss them with the electors at meetings to be held, due notice of which will be given hereafter.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours truly,
JOHN N. EVANS.

Somenos, April 15, 1887. ap18

TO THE ELECTORS
OF
Cowichan District.

GENTLEMEN:

In response to the solicitations of many of the Electors, I now offer myself as a Candidate to fill the vacancy in the Legislative Assembly caused by the death of our late able representative, the Honorable William Smithe.

I am quite aware of the grave responsibility I assume in placing myself before you as a successor to so able a politician as the late senior member for Cowichan District; but I respectfully submit, that from a long and intimate acquaintance with him, I am thoroughly conversant with the progressive policy which he inaugurated and so successfully carried on; a policy which has, without a doubt, largely increased the population of our important district, and by augmenting the expenditures on such necessary public works as roads and bridges, materially improved your means of transport. This policy is being continued by the present Government, and if I am favored by your confidence and returned as your second representative, I pledge myself to support it and to work in accord with Mr. CROFT, your present member, in order that your district may in the future, as in the past, obtain a fair share of the Government appropriation.

I refrain from going further into details in this address because, being personally known to nearly all of you, it will give me great pleasure to meet and consult with you, in order that I may be enabled to assist in carrying out your wishes in conjunction with the present representative.

As I am desirous that this election shall be carried on in accordance with the wishes of all parties, I will endeavor to arrange with any other candidates that public meetings shall be held by us conjointly, of which due notice will be given.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, yours obediently,
HENRY FRY.

QUAMICHAN, 18th April, 1887. ap 22-W

FOR SALE.

MATHERS' LIQUEUR WHISKEY,

$10 per Dozen Cash

--ALSO,--

Invoice of Gents' Hosiery.
Ladies' Gloves of all sorts.
Cardigan Jackets.
Lawn Tennis Shirts.

Apply to
A. FERGUSSON, Agent
DANIELL & CO., Government St.
Over Baker's Boot Store.
mar16 1m

Consult DR. ROBERTS,
26½ KEARNY STREET,
He will Tell You Your Trouble Without Asking You a Single Question,
MEN OF ANY AGE HAVING any Private, Nervous or Secret Disease, Unnatural Loss, Diabetes and Bright's Disease.
LOST MANHOOD,
Sexual Decay, Failing Memory, Weak Eyes, Stunted Development, Lack of Energy, Pimples, Impediments to Marriage, Syphilis, Piles, Fistula, Eye, Ear, Cancer, Catarrh and all Throat and Lung Diseases, no matter what you have taken, or who has failed to cure you, call and see the Doctor. Office and Parlors privately arranged. ☞Call or address DR. ROBERTS, Private Dispensary, 26½ Kearny street, San Francisco, Cal.

Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company
(LIMITED.)
Location of Works, Dixon Creek, B.C.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Trustees of said Company, held on the 26th March, 1887, an Assessment of One Cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of said Company, payable 11th April, at the office of the Company, Quesnelle, B. C.

Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 11th May, 1887, shall be deemed delinquent and will be duly advertised for sale at public auction and unless payment shall be made before, will be sold on the 10th day of June, 1887, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.

W. A. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.
Quesnelle, B.C., March 25, 1887. ap15 W4t

Shuswap Lake House,
(FRENCH BOB'S)
HOTEL AND GENERAL STORE,

First-class accommodation for travellers. The best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Excellent stopover place for tourists. ap15 w 1y

Valuable Farm for Sale.

FARM FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Three miles from Agassiz station, C. P. R., 160 acres, 80 acres in cultivation, balance good timber, good water, good house, good barn, and other outbuildings, good fences, 2 miles from school and church, 1 mile from Harrison River, 1 mile from Government road, 1 mile from navigable water. Apply on the premises to THOS. H. TAYLOR, Harrison River, B. C. ap15 w1m

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, April 22, 1887

NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT

The friends of the Hon. JOHN ROBSON in the New Westminster district have been industriously circulating the report that to him alone is due the credit for the expenditure this year to be made in that district. It is further asserted that he did not receive the co-operation of his colleagues in asking for any appropriations. Nothing could be wider of the truth than these contentions. Before the estimates for the year were made up the following letter, with memorandum attached of sums deemed necessary for the district, was delivered to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. The document will speak for itself:

VICTORIA, Feb. 16, 1887.

TO THE HON. THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF LANDS AND WORKS:

SIR,—The undersigned, members of the Legislative Assembly, representing the District of New Westminster, request that the following sums be placed on the Estimates for expenditure on roads, streets and bridges in the District of New Westminster during the current year.

We need not remind you that owing to the difficulty of access to the various settlements, and the large amount of surplus produce raised, it is of paramount importance that every facility should be given to the rapidly increasing population of the District to reach the centres of trade, namely:

South end of road to Vancouver	$ 200
From Cliffland's west	200
" " to Vancouver	500
" " to New Westminster	2,000
New Westminster to Vancouver	5,000
" " to Hastings	1,000
" " to Port Moody	1,000
Roads in Maple Ridge	1,000
North of Mission	1,000
To join surveyed road east of Mission	2,000
Norton's Prairie	1,500
Nicomin Island	1,500
Road to Hot Springs	2,000
Moodyville to Indian reserve	1,500
" " to North Arm	500
Town of Port Moody	1,000
Chilliwhack roads	3,000
Sumas	2,000
Trunk road, New Westminster to Popcum	5,000
Lehman's Landing	500
Alder Grove	2,500
Matsqui	750
Langley roads	3,000
Road in Tp. 7	2,000
Surrey	3,000
Delta	3,000
McLellan road to Semiahmo	2,000
Lulu Island, Richmond	3,000
Sum necessary	$32,750

And an additional sum for the purpose of bridging the North arm of Fraser river.

[Signed] WM. H. LADNER,
JAMES OSBORNE.

Of the total sum asked for the only item granted was the $5,000 for the New Westminster-Vancouver road. It is shrewdly suspected that this sum would also have been ignored had it not been that the Provincial Secretary holds a considerable interest at Vancouver.

LATEST PHASE OF THE FISHERY DISPUTE.

From the utterances of Cabinet Ministers at the CHAPLEAU banquet in Montreal as well as the vigorous manner in which the campaign against American fishermen trespassing on and poaching in Canadian waters has been opened it is evident that exciting times are ahead of us, which may cause the friendly relations so long, and so advantageously, between Canada and the United States to become somewhat strained. Already the Dominion cruiser, the Vigilant, has chased an American fishing vessel in the Bay of Fundy. Shots were fired by the Canadian vessel, but the Americans crowded on all sail and got away from their pursuer. So serious has the matter become that it occupied the attention of the American Cabinet at Washington for a whole session a few days ago. It is now asserted that Britain sustains the positive attitude taken by Canada, and is no wise disposed to make such concessions as the Americans have asked for. This rumor corroborates the statement made by Sir JAMES FERGUSON in the Imperial Commons the other day, in which he stated that the proposals made by the British Government for the settlement of this dispute are in harmony with the views of the Canadian Government. The London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in referring to Sir JAMES FERGUSON's statement, characterizes the decision come to by Lord SALISBURY's Cabinet as a new departure. He says:

"This government six weeks ago were for a policy of conciliation and common sense, far removed from the vexatious schemes hatched at Ottawa. They had at that time received the Canadian proposal and were in full possession of the Canadian views, but were not disposed to adopt them or even transmit them without modifications. So clear were they about the matter that they intended to send, the first week of March, a dispatch which was not actually forwarded till March 26th. What caused the delay or what happened in the interval is a matter of conjecture; but nothing has happened to change English opinion or English desire for a settlement of the whole question on an equitable basis. If Lord Salisbury has constituted himself attorney for Canada, there remain members of parliament who will not be content to argue the case on Sir John Macdonald's instructions. Probably the Colonial office has had as much to say on this subject as the Foreign office, Sir Henry Holland being a new broom, anxious to sweep clean."

The recent letter of President G. CLEVELAND imparts additional interest to the controversy. The letter referred to is couched in temperate language and indicates a desire to be friendly. It is sincerely to be hoped that whilst Canada is determined in insisting upon her rights to be fully considered and respected by intruders that no act beyond that which is her right will be committed by any of her officers. The desire should be rather to heal then widen the breach. Canada at present cannot afford the somewhat expensive luxury of a conflict with her powerful neighbor across the borders, nor does that country wish to be involved in an interminable trouble with a nation with which she has always maintained the most friendly relations. Cool heads and wise counsel will do more to bring about a settlement than all the floating fighting craft that can be pressed into the service by both nations. These we are of opinion will ultimately prevail, and no fear of war need be entertained.

DEPUTY Collector J. Blake Powell, of the Guelph division, Inland Revenue, has been appointed to the collectorship in room of the late Mr. Donald McLean. Mr. Powell will be an efficient as well as a popular officer. He brought great pressure to bear on Mr. Costigan in his favor.

LIBEL LAW AMENDMENTS.

For some years back the press of Ontario, irrespective of politics, has clamored for a change in the libel law. At the present session a bill was introduced by Mr. BALFOUR, of South Essex, bearing on the subject. In order to strengthen his hands deputations of prominent men from all sections of that province waited upon the government and represented the urgent necessity of a change in the law as it now stands on the Statute books of that province. It is believed, however, that no action will be taken this year. At this decision the Toronto *Globe* is furious. Commenting on the likelihood of the subject being left over for another session it said: "For the same reason, or want of reason, that the shoemaker's wife and the blacksmith's nag go longest unshod, the newspapers, while fighting for all other kinds of remedial legislation, have neglected their own interests, and now they stand the easy prey of all sharks, pettifoggers and adventurers who choose to levy blackmail. This state of affairs has lasted long enough. It is quite time that the press, which does a full half of the gratuitous and thankless work of the world, should receive just treatment. The Press Association has been put off session after session, and it would have just cause for complaint if, now that a moderate and well-considered measure is before the House, a fair discussion were not allowed. The press of the country is practically united on the matter. There is no question of party concerned. If there is any opposition to the bill it is that of some stealthy, interested, unfriendly influence not actuated by regard for the public good. This bill must not be burked. Let those members who have any objection to it say so in the House, so that the public may know who is and who is not in favor of the press receiving fair treatment. Mr. BALFOUR should insist that his bill be allowed fair treatment, and in so insisting he ought to have the support of every newspaper in the country. The proposition to refer the bill to a special committee is on the face of it unnecessary and absurd. Every member who wishes this to be done should be made to record his name. The bill is so simple and straightforward that its merits will be recognized as soon as discussion is had. We ask for nothing to which the consent of the House and the country will not be practically unanimous. On no consideration should the bill be allowed to stand over or be referred. Better far to have it killed outright."

ONE LAW FOR ALL.

The Senate during the present session will have its hands full investigating the facts relating to the seven divorce cases now before it for adjudication. Many of these are known to be of such an intricate character that they should be heard before a properly constituted court. A contemporary discussing the subject is of the opinion that if divorce is to be permitted in Canada at all, the facts incident to such cases should be treated in the same way that other causes are that come up for adjudication. It has never yet been made sufficiently apparent why the privilege of divorce should be confined to those that have sufficient means at their command to move the Senate in their favor, or possessing personal influence so great as to be able to obtain the ear of the member of that body. It seems to be altogether absurd that such an important matter as divorce confessedly is should be treated in a manner different from that under which other important affairs are decided. The examination of witnesses could at any time be more efficiently conducted before a judge than before such a body as the Senate. Besides, the cost of attending the Senate, and getting a Bill of Divorce through both Houses of Parliament, is so great as to be practically beyond the reach of any but the very well-to-do. So that in that particular, at least, the grand principle of "One Law for All" is not put into effect. One can understand the contention of some that divorce should not be permitted under any circumstances; that once married always married. But that is not the case in Canada. Divorce is permitted by the law, but it is hedged round with such difficulties of a financial and a social kind as to make it impossible to the large majority of those that find occasion to seek that kind of relief. Is it not time that matters relating to divorce should be placed on the same general basis as are those that pertain to other important conditions of life?

CANADA'S ACCOUNTS.

The public accounts of Canada for the year ending 30th of last June, have been issued. They show a net debt of over $223,000,000 at the period named, being an increase of over $26,000,000, which includes a little over $10,000,000 for which land was taken from the Canadian Pacific. The expenditures during the year on capital account investment and railway subsidies were nearly $12,000,000; deposits in Savings Bank increased over four millions last year; the money order business was $17,000,000; receipts from customs over $19,000,000; excise nearly $6,000,000; total receipts from all sources over $33,000,000; increase of receipts $400,000; increase of expenditure $4,000,000, a little over three million of which is due to the rebellion. The total receipts on account of Dominion lands for the year amounted to $176,795, of which $26,110 were for homesteads and $14,371 for pre-emptions and $76,140 for general sales; $64,820 for timber dues, and $29,562 for grazing lands.

THE clerk of the Private Bills Committee has received 101 applications for Private Bills. Of these seventy-one refer to railway legislation and twenty-three are connected with financial corporations.

SOME of our contemporaries think that it would have been better had there been no protest entered against either Sir John or Mr. Blake. Probably it would, but for which of them it would have been better, time and the courts must decide.

ACROSS THE BORDERS.

The Transportation Question—An Oppressive Act Condemned.

A Secession Cry—Bald Knobbers—Mandamus Wanted.

DISASTROUS TO TRANSPORTATION.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The following telegram has been received by the Inter-State Commerce Committee:

SAN JOSE, Cal., April 20.—At New Almaden is the largest quicksilver producing mine in the United States. Its principal works are in New York, where its product comes into competition with the Spanish quicksilver shipped at low rates of freight from London. The present transcontinental rate shuts us out of New York market entirely and will have consequently disastrous effect on this industry.

(Signed) J. B. RANDALL, Manager.

Several telegrams have been received from Pacific coast fruit interests, setting forth the disastrous effect threatened by the new transcontinental rate.

THE BALD KNOBBERS.

OZARK, Mo., April 21.—The Bald Knobbers' situation is becoming more serious every day. Yesterday Charley Graves, a prominent member of the midnight raiders, related a story of raids he had participated, giving the name of men who had accompanied him. He said in respect to the murder of Geo. Eders, that in the first assault on Eders' house George was shot down but not killed. After ransacking the house the masked men retired, and George's mother was holding his head while he lay on the floor, when a man appeared at the door and took deliberate aim at the wounded man and put a ball through his head. Graves says he met John Matthews coming from the house and heard him say he was mad because he had been wounded in the back of the head and had returned to the house and finished the work. George Eders, Parson Simons and Will Newton want to make confessions to save themselves, but the prosecution refuse to accept them as they say they now have enough testimony.

SILVERSMITHS' LOCK-OUT.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Two hundred and fifty men refused to accede to the terms of Tiffany & Co., large silversmiths of this city, and to-day did not proceed to work. The firm posted notices that after 3 p. m. to-day no men belonging to the union would be recognized. Fifty men accepted and others are expected to come to work. The whole of the silversmiths in the city have combined against the K. of L., and in view of the many severe blows given district assembly No. 49 within the last few days they are likely to succeed. Some of the silversmiths have worked for Tiffany 35 years, and it is claimed only went out through intimidation.

A MANDAMUS WANTED.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Judge Donahue in the Supreme Court to-day, gave his decision on the application of Edward Lappenheim & Co., for a mandamus to compel the officers of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad to permit an inspection of their stock ledger and stock transfer books. The court said it was not satisfied with the affidavits of the respondent, and that in some respects it is thought they were evasive. He directed that all persons appear for examination before the referee on the 22nd inst.

THE SECESSION CRY.

CHICAGO, April 21.—The *Times'* Halifax special says: Provincial Secretary Fleming introduced a series of resolutions in the Nova Scotia parliament last evening, reaffirming the opinion of the last parliament and of the people as expressed at the polls, that withdrawal from the Canadian Confederation is desirable. The resolutions are to be debated on Thursday, and as the Assembly contains an overwhelming majority of repealers, they will undoubtedly pass.

POLLUTED STREAMS.

WACO, TEX., April 21.—The rains of Western Texas have filled the heretofore almost dry channel of the Brazos river and brought into the current a mass of polluted cattle carcasses, that offset the advantages of rain, and give promise of spreading disease. The carcasses are evidently from an alkali country as they are entirely devoid of hair.

RATES TO BE RESUMED.

PITTSBURG, April 21.—The general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania Company, operating lines west of Pittsburg, issued a circular instructing companies issuing their tickets to resume the rate for through tickets over the Missouri Pacific, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern roads and to discontinue rates over the Minnesota and Northwestern.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS.

NEW YORK, April 21.—About three hundred storekeepers, clerks and others were arrested this morning by the police for sweeping dust into the street in defiance of Mayor Hewitt. In the Police Court accused were either fined or sharply reprimanded by the magistrate.

KOHLER'S WILL.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—The will of Charles Kohler, a prominent wine merchant recently deceased, bequeaths his entire estate, valued at several hundred thousand dollars, to his wife. A number of minor bequests have been made to charitable institutions.

MAJOR BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Adjutant-General Drumm to-day received a telegram stating that Major John E. Blaine, Paymaster, and brother to ex-Secretary Blaine, died at Hot Springs, Ark., this morning.

BUYING RAILS.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The *Times* this morning states that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway is buying one million dollars worth of steel rails in England. Prominent iron men are given as authority for the statement.

LOWELL DECLINES.

BOSTON, April 21.—James Russell Lowell sailed to-day for Europe on the Pavonia. It is understood that he declines to be a candidate for the overseer of Harvard University, for which he had been nominated.

MARINE.

The British ship Riverside, Captain Randall, 1626 net tonnage, now at San Pedro, has been chartered to load coal at Nanaimo for California.

The projected steamers of the Arrow Steamship Company, the location of whose works is at Alexandria, Va., are going to be a fleet of what promises to be the fastest steamships in the world. They will be built on the *Fryer* process and the first one will be ready for sea by November.

The Chilian bark Ansonia, Captain Johannsen, 662 net tonnage, is loading lumber at Burrard's Inlet for Valparaiso.

The ship Joseph S. Spinney, Captain Curling, 1895 net tonnage, has sailed from Liverpool, loaded with railroad iron consigned to Seattle.

The Boscowitz sails for the North at 6 p. m. to-day.

Governor Bartlett, of California, has appointed Niles Searles Chief Justice of the California Supreme Court *vice* R. F. Morrison, deceased.

CITY COUNCIL.

An Unusually Harmonious Meeting—Mr. Higgins Absent.

The regular weekly meeting of the city council was held last night. Present: Mayor Fell and all the councillors, excepting Couns. Higgins.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From J. H. McLaughlin, requesting that water be supplied to his house. Referred to the Water Committee with power to act.

From R. McMicking asking what the cost would be to the Central Telephone Co. of sufficient water to work 1-16th horse power. Referred to Water Committee.

From F. W. Pope-Cox, proposing to run the city electric light plant for $500 per month, on condition that the privilege of erecting wires on the city poles be given to enable him to introduce the American system of lighting. Referred to the Electric Light Committee.

From J. Davies, asking that the sidewalk be continued on the east side of Cook street, between Albert and Pandora streets. Referred to Street Committee.

From fifteen ratepayers, asking for a six or eight foot sidewalk on the south side of Chatham street above Quadra. Referred to Street Committee for report.

From a number of ratepayers, asking that Young street, from Michigan to Toronto, be graded. Referred to Street Committee.

From Smith & Clark, asking for permission to open up sidewalk opposite Mr. Ofner's store, for the purpose of laying tile drain. Permission granted.

From six ratepayers, in reference to filthy water from a drain from Chinese premises on Herald street. Referred to the Sanitary Committee.

From eleven property owners at east end of Yates street, asking that rock opposite lot number eleven be blasted. Referred to Street Committee.

From ten ratepayers, calling attention to the impassable condition of Moss street, south of Belcher street. Referred to the Street Committee.

From H. H. McDonald, stating that he had about completed his contract for James Bay bridge, and that he proposed to knock away the centre supports to-morrow; but as he did not think the top of the arches secure he would not hold himself responsible for any sagging that might take place. Referred to the Street Committee and City Engineer.

From J. T. Higgins, calling attention to the necessity of a sidewalk on Vancouver street, between Franklin and Labouchere streets. Referred to the Street Committee.

STREET SPRINKLING.

Tenders for sprinkling the streets were read as follows: Jones & Redmond, $147 per month, every additional 300 feet once a day, $2 per month and twice a day $1.50 per month; John Haggerty, $142 per month, and $3 and $2; Patrick Forrest, $103.75 per month, and $1.25 and $1; Wm. McDowell, $124 per month, and $7 and $5; Geo. Gawley, $110 per month, and $6.50 and $5. The contract was awarded to Patrick Forrest, the lowest tenderer.

STREETS.

The Street Commissioner presented a report recommending that the letter of P. Dempster be referred to the City Barrister; that the application of Willis Bond for ten or twelve loads of soil from Dallas road be not granted; and that the lumber asked for by F. Davies for box drain be granted. Report adopted.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Fire Wardens presented a report recommending that the rules and regulations in reference to absence of firemen from drills be strictly enforced in the future, and that three horses be purchased at once for the use of the department. Report adopted.

AN ELEVATOR POWER.

The Water Committee reported in favor of granting the application of Mr. F. G. Richards, jr., for connection with the Douglas street main, for water to work his elevator, providing it is made in one hour, and that a charge of $25 be made for the service for one year, after which a metre would be put in at the cost of the applicant. Report adopted.

PRINTING BY-LAWS.

The matter of publishing the consolidated by-laws was, on motion of Coun. Pearse referred to the Printing Committee with power to act and to call for tenders.

FINANCIAL.

Coun. Grant, chairman of the Finance Committee, presented a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the first three months of the year, showing expenditures to have been $30,455.97, and receipts $20,054.95. Report adopted.

POLICEMEN.

The question of appointing three policemen for vacancies on the force was brought up, but on reference to the report of the Police Committee it was found that the three men supposed to have been appointed temporarily had been appointed permanently by the adoption of the report. The matter was referred to the City Barrister.

PAY DAY.

Coun. Braden complained that the poor men working for the corporation were only paid once a month, although he may have only worked a few days. He thought the men should be paid every week.

Coun. Styles said the men could get their wages at any time, as all they had to do was to get their "time check" and he would certify to it. Men were paid every day in this way.

The council then adjourned until Friday at 3 p. m.

PERSONALS.

From Thursday's Daily.

Mr. A. Ewen, New Westminster, is in the city.

Mr. J. Wilson, superintendent of the C. P. R. telegraph, is in the city.

Mr. E. Armstrong, Hamilton, and A. L. Johnson, Winnipeg, are at the Clarence.

Mr. A. J. Milne, Iowa, and Mr. R. W. Simpson, St. Jerome, Que., are stopping at the Clarence.

Mr. Geo. M. Furman, of the Seattle *Times*, made a flying visit to Victoria to-day.

Mr. Geo Wise, government agent at Yale, arrived down last night to be present at the second trial of the suit Wise *vs.* Tuttle. He will remain in the city about ten days.

Mr. D. A. Budge, Secretary of the Montreal Y. M. C. A., arrived last night. He is *en route* to San Francisco, and will hold a meeting in connection with the Victoria association before leaving the city.

Court of Assize.

Following are the dates appointed for the holding of the Spring Assizes:

Victoria, Monday, May 16th.
Nanaimo, Tuesday, June 7th.
New Westminster, Wednesday, May 4th.
Kamloops, Monday, June 6th.
Clinton, Monday, June 13th.

The Fall Assizes will be held at—

Richfield, Monday, September 12th.
Clinton, Wednesday, September 28th.
Kamloops, Monday, October 31.
Lytton, Monday, October 10th.
New Westminster, Wednesday, Nov. 9th.
Victoria, Monday, November 28th.
Nanaimo, Tuesday, December 6th.

—M. W. WAITT & Co., have now in stock the famous EMERY ORGAN, for which they are agents. Call and examine.

CABLE NEWS.

Gerster Implicated in a Murder—Earthquake in Jersey.

Indignant Hebrews—Gladstone on Coercion—Russian Loan.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

LONDON, April 20.—It is officially stated that Lord Salisbury in the despatch sent to Washington on March 24th said that the English government, understanding the action of the United States, denounces the fishery articles of the treaty of Washington to be in a great degree the result of disappointment at being called upon to pay eleven hundred thousand pounds under the Halifax fisheries award, and offers as a reason to resort to the old condition of affairs without pecuniary indemnity, which offer he trusts will commend itself to the American government, as being based on that spirit of good will and generosity which should animate the two great and kindred nations, whose common interest, language and institution constitute as many bonds of unity and concord.

INVESTIGATION DEMANDED.

Several Gladstone Liberals desire Parliament to issue a summons to the editor of the *Times*, calling him before the bar of the House of Commons to answer for a breach of privilege in accusing Parnell and other members of the House of complicity in crimes, or that Mr. Gladstone propose the appointment of a committee to examine into the *Times'* charges. The Parnellites have been consulted and their leaders oppose both propositions. If neither the Parnellites or Gladstonites take the initiative in moving for an investigation it is probable an independent motion will be made which both the Government and the Liberal-Union members will support.

A THOUSAND SOVEREIGN RACE.

The city and suburban handicap race for 1,000 sovereigns, of the Epsom spring meetings, was run to-day and won by Merry Duchess; Carlton, second; Castor, third. There were nine starters.

EARTHQUAKE.

LONDON, April 21.—A sharp shock of an earthquake has been experienced over the whole Island of Jersey. The tremor proceeded from the west; no damage.

GLADSTONE AND COERCION.

LONDON, April 21.—Gladstone writes that he does not desire a general election to parliament until the English mind is as ripe on the Irish question as the Welsh and Scottish minds are, but that that time is rapidly advancing. Anyhow, he says, I am prepared to face anything to defeat coercion. I continue to hope for much from a vigorous action on the part of the constituencies, whose representatives in parliament have given decisive votes on the issue.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

LONDON, April 21.—The *Times* says: Salisbury's offer to the U. S. government, looking to a settlement of the fisheries question, contained in his dispatch of March 24th, is generous and almost Quixotic. To do more would be weakness, and we are slow to believe that America will refuse to take advantage of what will cost her nothing to accept.

A FRENCH OFFICIAL ARRESTED.

PARIS, April 21.—M. Schmaebel, who is special French commissarist at Pagny, in the Sarmoseill depot, has been arrested by the Germans. He had received several letters from the German Police Commissioner at Ars, asking him to come to that place and confer with him regarding the frontier service. He finally agreed to do so. While on his way to Ars he was roughly seized by the German police and taken to Novean, from which place he was sent to Metz. The *Metzer Zeitung* says Schmaebel's arrest is due to his connection with the anti-German agitation conducted by the patriotic league, against the people of Pagney. Sarmoseill declares this to be entirely untrue and says he had nothing to do with the agitation. The incident has thrown the inhabitants into the wildest state of excitement. Rentes were unfavorably affected by the arrest of Schmaebel. The market for three per cents rentes for account, became flat and quotations declined 41 centimes during the afternoon, closing at lower prices.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL BILL.

BERLIN, April 21.—The Ecclesiastical bill passed the Lower House of the Prussian diet to-day. The National Liberals, the Progressists and a few Conservatives voted against the measure. Dr. Winthorst, clerical leader, declared that the center party submitted to the Pope's wish in voting for the bill as it passed the Upper House, and without offering any of the amendments which the center had intended to propose as necessary to make the bill entirely acceptable to the Catholics of Germany. The center party, Dr. Winthorst added, would renew the fight with the government if at any time the Catholic interests were affected. Bismarck was in the House when the bill was passed.

Before the vote was taken Bismarck declared that if the bill was rejected he would abandon his office of President of Ministry of State for Prussia, and devote his entire time to service of the empire, as perhaps, he said, a hard external and international struggle against revolutionary party is imminent. I desire first to settle all unnecessary internal disputes.

HEBREWS INDIGNANT.

GIBRALTAR, April 21.—It is reported here that the two Englishmen displaying the American flag, recently imprisoned a Hebrew merchant of Alcazar, Morrocco, for debt, and took him in chains to Tangiers, parading him through the towns on the way, the outrage being aggravated by the fact that it was inflicted during the period of the Passover. The principal Hebrews of Tangiers have joined in an appeal to the French, Portuguese and British Consuls for assistance in an attempt to have all the governments unite in an effort to suppress the system of Consuls' abuses, under which these outrages are perpetrated.

EUROPEAN EMIGRATION

BERLIN, April 21.—The official report upon emigration has been presented to the Reichstag and shows that the number of emigrants from Germany who passed through Hamburg during the year 1886 was 67,000, or a decrease of 22,000 from the previous year, when 89,000 persons left the empire. The report says, on the other hand, that emigration from Austria, Hungaria, Russia, Sweden and Norway, through the same port, in 1886, was largely in excess of that of 1885.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

ROME, April 21.—The Vatican, in answer to inquiries whether the Pope was in favor of having a reconciliation effected with Italy on the basis of renunciation of the papal claim to the temporal power of Pope, states that the Pope desires peace with Italy, but has never thought of abandoning the rights of the church or papairi.

A RUSSIAN LOAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 21.—Russia has issued a 4 per cent. international loan, amounting to one hundred million rubles at 84. The government will accept bonds at face value as security for contractors employed on public works. The imposition of the passport tax has been temporarily postponed.

DEATH AND IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 20.—Six of the men arrested for complicity in the plot to assassinate the CZAR, which was to have been carried on 13th March, have been sentenced to death. The other conspirators have been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

GERSTER IMPLICATED.

PARIS, April 21.—*Le Soliel* says that Gerster is the alleged accomplice of Fransenie in the murder of Mme. Regenal. Her maid and the latter's daughter have been arrested in Paris.

HOME RULE IN ONTARIO.

Resolutions Passed in the Ontario Legislature on the Problem.

Following is the text of the resolutions bearing on Home Rule for Ireland, passed by the Ontario Legislature last week:

That the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, representing upwards of two millions of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects, feel a deep interest in all that concerns the well-being of every part of the British Empire, of which we rejoice that our Province forms a part.

That the people of this Province are chiefly, though not wholly, of British birth or origin; that a considerable number of them are Irishmen or the children of Irishmen, and live in the utmost harmony with their fellow subjects of other nationalities, joining in the general prosperity which the Province enjoys under a constitution guaranteed by the Imperial Parliament to the Canadian people, and securing all the local self-government which at that time was desired.

That we regard with the deepest sorrow the distress and discontent which have long prevailed in Ireland, and which present a marked contrast with the prosperity and contentment of the Irish people in this Province and elsewhere.

That alive, from our experience, to the advantages of Home Rule, we hail with joy the introduction into the British House of Commons of a measure which recognized the principles of self-government for Ireland, and we hoped that the Bill, with such improvement as discussion should suggest, or the wisdom of Parliament devise, might afford a settlement of long existing difficulties, and promote the unity and happiness of the Empire.

That we observed with regret that in the first session of the new Parliament instead of a measure granting to the people of Ireland the desired boon of local self-government, from which so much good was reasonably to be anticipated, there has been submitted to the House a stringent Coercion Bill, which further exasperates the great majority of the Irish people everywhere.

That we desire to place on record our sympathy with the efforts made to find a remedy for the miseries long endured; and to express our earnest hope that such a measure of self-government may soon be granted, as while preserving the interests of the Empire and all the just rights of the minority, may at the same time be satisfactory to the Irish people, and permanently remove discontent and so far as may still be possible, its cause.

GOSSIP FROM DONALD.

A correspondent of the Calgary *Tribune* writes that the Presbyterians have resolved on erecting a place of worship, with that object in view they lately purchased a lot in block 2. All are well pleased with the site.

A general cleaning up is going on. The town is beginning to wear a pleasant appearance. The air is dry, pure and bracing. The ground has heard the voice of spring and again begins to wear its spring and summer verdant garb. There were several cases of fever, resembling that of typhoid, of a very low order, prevalent for some weeks. The doctors, however, have conquered it, and easiness once more prevails.

Mr. Stoess is likely to be promoted to the position occupied by Mr. J. H. Armstrong, who has gone east and is not likely to return again to these parts.

It is now certain that the business part of the town of Donald will be on the flats between the C. P. R. cottages and the railroad. The flats will soon be plated and put in the market for sale.

Mr. Pomphrey, Pacific coast division painter for the C. P. R., has returned to Vancouver. He is not favorably impressed with the prospects for workmen in and about Vancouver. He says that many laborers and mechanics are without work and walking listlessly about the streets. The bar-rooms only are driving a booming business—being open night and day.

Pat Murphy broke three of his ribs last week by falling down stairs. Pat Burke has left for New Westminster. The boys made up a purse of $75 for him before leaving. Dr. Sweat proposes to take unto himself a life partner shortly. The fair one is in the east whither he has gone after her. Wm. Kelly has been promoted to the roadmastership with headquarters at Kamloops. Peter Anderson is recovering in the hospital from the effects of a broken arm. The new snow plough of Messrs. Finlay & McInnes will shortly be ready. It is something entirely new. It will be patented. Father Cocolo has gone west. The foreman of the Beaver Creek Italian gang is under the weather and medical treatment. Mrs. McKichnie is still seriously ill. Very little snow is now observable.

Removing their Shops.

The Canadian Pacific Railway are about to erect a large foundry at Port William on the Kaministiqua river, at the head of Lake Superior, to which point coal and iron can be conveyed at a low rate in water craft. When these works are completed it is believed the Winnipeg foundry will be transferred to Port William, where a large force of men will be employed.

MR. ROBERT WATSON, of Marquette, has been appointed opposition whip for all the Dominion west of Ontario.

THE WASHINGTON correspondent of the New York *World* asserts that the Retaliatory Fisheries Act was the congressional product of a "deliberate and concerted programme of bluster and buncombe" pursued by Secretary Manning and Secretary Bayard in order "to scare Canadian officials into doing something they could not be induced to do by more amicable means." This, no doubt, is an exaggerated statement of the case; yet we are inclined to believe that the kernel of truth in it is of considerable size. Both Messrs. Manning and Bayard, but especially the former, have dealt with the Fisheries question too much in the spirit of the old-time, and to Englishmen typical, Yankee politician, whose unlovely figure it was that rose before the British mind at the breaking out of the civil war, and led a great many to exult at the threatened break-up of the Union in resentment at the bullying and over-reaching England had suffered. The instigators of this anti-Canadian policy are mostly certain Republican demagogues, who through this Act have hoped to place the President in the dilemma of offending either the common sense and business interests of the country by putting it in force, or "Jingo" and the fishermen by neglecting to do so.

Overtaxing the Nervous System.

The terrors of nervous prostration—that calamity which seems a new foe, but is really only a new name for an old one—haunt men almost equally with women. If men hold out longer against its approaches, which is doubtful, they succumb almost hopelessly, and need longer for a cure. I know young men of fine physique, who, having for a year or two undertaken to combine too many anxieties—for instance, a bread earning occupation and the study of a profession—have taken to their bed in utter helplessness and frequent tears, and remained there for years. "More pangs and fears than wars or women have" were their penalty for an over taxation of the nervous system. The fact that, as the life insurance companies tell us, women on the whole outlive men, seems to indicate that their nerves, if more sensitive than those of men, are more elastic, and offer a better resistance to the wear and tear of events; for we must remember that it is not the great things of life which prove exhausting, but the small ones, because these call out less in the way of resources to meet them, just as people take cold more readily after a warm bath than after a cold one, for want of a reaction.

"You cannot seriously maintain," said a clever woman once to me, "that any cares of political or business life can be so wearing, on the whole, as the task of cooking a dinner." Then she proceeded to explain how the cook, before every dinner, had to deal with a dozen different articles of food, no two of which had to be prepared in the same manner, or manipulated with the same touch, or exposed to the same degree and kind of heat, or cooked for the same length of time; that the cook had constantly to be going from one to the other, and keeping all in mind; and that, to bring them all out in readiness at the appointed time, neither underdone or overdone, neither slackbaked nor burned, neither too cold nor too hot—that this was an achievement worthy of demigods and heroes. And I was quite inclined, at length, to be convinced; certainly it was much easier for me to own myself convinced than it would have been to cook the dinner.—T. W. Higginson in Harper's Bazar.

Women in Music.

Much has been written lately regarding the reason why there are no great female composers. There can be no doubt that, in other arts besides music, women have achieved but little that can lay claim to immortal fame. Perhaps the principal reason of this is that their affections are too exclusively personal. A girl will assiduously practice on the piano as long as that will assist her in fascinating her suitors. But how many women outside the ranks of teachers continue their practice after marriage from the impersonal love of music itself? Needless to say they have no time; for every hour devoted to emotional refreshment strengthens the nerves for two hours of extra labor.

No doubt there is something comic in the ardent affection with which a professor hugs his pet theory regarding the Greek native, or the origin of honey in flowers, and in the ferocity with which he will defend it against his friends, if they happen to oppose it. But such complete devotion to abstract theories is absolutely necessary to the discovery of original ideas; and, as women are rarely able or willing to emerge from the haunts of personal emotion, this explains why they have achieved greatness in hardly any art but novel writing, which is chiefly concerned with personal emotions. Among great performers, on the other hand, there are as many talented women as men, if not more. But it is a curious fact that even the best lady pianists seldom learn to improvise in an interesting manner. A malicious bachelor has suggested that if, in teaching harmony, the chords were made personal by calling them "Charlie" and "William" instead of "tonic" and "dominant," women would soon learn to improvise charmingly.—American Musician.

Col. Thompson, of the 19th battalion, died at Niagara Falls, Ont.

Phillip Thompson, a retired merchant, and one of Ottawa's oldest and wealthiest residents is dead.

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BIRTH.

KENT—In this city, on the 20th April, the wife of Mr. Herbert Kent, of a son.

DIED.

MORRIS—On the 14th inst., Herman Morris, aged 42 years.

FOR SALE.—An Acre Lot, with commodious House containing ten rooms, also Stable and Outbuildings complete, situated on Scantch and Burnside Road, about 20 minutes' walk from Post Office. Price $5,000. Also for sale, 200 acres splendid farming land at Metchosin. For particulars apply to HINSELWOOD & Co., Government street, Victoria, or to F. D. LUNDMAN, Lulu Island. apl2 DAW

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